POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 24th of May, Lord Liverpool moved the first reading of certain bills for restoring the forfeited peerages to J. F. Erskine, as Earl of Mar; J. Gordon, as Earl of Kenmure; J. Drummond, as Earl of Perth, &c. These bills were read for the first time. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the two bills for placing the English Catholics on the same footing as the Irish, in respect to the holding civil offices. Lord Colchester moved that the bill be read that day six months. The Earl of Westmorland, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Earl of Liverpool, supported the measure; and Lord Redesdale, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Chancellor, opposed it. The House divided on each bill: For the first,—contents, 100; non-contents, 138—majority 38. For the second, contents, 109; non-contents 143—majority 34. On the 25th the Marquis of Lansdowne moved for an account of the oaths required for excise officers. On the 26th a Committee was appointed to search for precedents for the best mode of verifying the titles to which the forfeited peerages were to be restored. On the 28th there was no business of moment transacted; but on the 31st Earl Grey presented the Petition agreed to by the Catholics in February. Lord Cawdor moved resolutions, declaring the Welsh Courts unequal to the due administration of justice; and that more Judges were required.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, while the Marquisses of Bute and Lansdowne supported it.—A division took place, contents, 6; non-contents, 14—majority against the motion, 8.

June 1st.—The Wool Importation Bill was passed, and the Earl of Harrowby brought up the report of the Committee for enquiring into the state of the disturbed districts in Ireland, and recommending the continuance of the Insurrection act. The Scotch Entail Estates Bill was passed. On the 2nd, nothing of moment occurred in the House. On the 3rd, on the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act, Lord Clifden lamented the continuance of a system that rendered such a bill necessary. On the 4th, some unimportant business was gone through, and the house adjourned to the 9th; when Earl Grosvenor introduced a bill to amend the present Game Laws. On the 10th, the Bishop of Raphoe presented a Petition from Kilmore in Ireland, praying that such parishes as chose to do so might maintain their own poor. The bill for the continuance of the Insurrection Act was passed; and a bill to establish a joint stock company for working the Irish mines was read. On the 11th, on the second reading of the Game Laws' Bill, the Lord Chancellor opposed it, on the ground that game was not property, and the bill was lost without a division. On the 14th, on the reading of a bill for regulating the County Courts, Lord Ellenborough and the Lord Chancellor opposed it; and it was ultimately lost, Lord Redesdale declining to press it to a division. On the 15th, the Salt Duties Repeal, and several other Bills, were read a third time, and passed. The Scotch Judicature Bill was passed. The Equitable Loan Bill was strongly opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Westmorland; but on a division —contents, 17; non-contents, 14—it was read a second time. On the 16th the Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the County Gaol Amendment Bill. This bill requires as a *minimum*, three divisions in every gaol—one for debtors, another for unconvicted prisoners, and a third for convicts. Lord Suffield stated that he considered this too low a *minimum*, and urged, that in the most populous counties, and most productive of crimes, Magistrates would be disposed to go no further than the law required. He thought that persons charged with misdemeanours ought to be separated from persons charged with felonies. He moved, as an amendment, that *four* be the *minimum*. The Earl of Liverpool said, the *minimum* of three had been adopted at the recommendation of a Committee of the other House. The bill left it open to Magistrates to ascend in the scale, according to the circumstances of each particular county. After a division of 16 to 7, the bill passed. On the 17th, the Royal Assent was given to the Restored Scotch Peerages Bills; and the New Churches Bill was read a second time. On the 18th the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill was passed, and Lord Holland moved for a Bill to enable the Duke of Norfolk to exercise his office of Hereditary Earl Marshal, without taking the oaths of abjuration or supremacy. The Irish Clergy Residence Bill was passed. On the 21st the Earl Marshal's Bill was

passed. The Slave Trade Laws Consolidation Bill was passed. The House divided on the passing of the Insurrection Act—contents, 10; non-contents, 3. On the 22nd, several appeals were heard, and the Irish Mining Company's Bill passed. On the 23rd, the Duke of Leinster moved the third reading of the Dublin Equitable Loan Bill, but on the ground of the lateness of the session, and the necessity of bringing forward some measure to arrest the progress of Joint Stock Companies, the bill was thrown out. On the 24th, the Marquis of Lansdowne inquired as to the intentions of ministers towards the South American recognition. To which Lord Liverpool answered, that there was no tie between this country and Europe that prevented it from recognizing those States—that England was perfectly free to do so, that having failed to induce the government of Spain to recognize their independence, we were no longer restrained by any consideration on her behalf—and finally, that means had been taken, by sending out commissioners, to ascertain how those countries were circumstanced, and to obtain information on which ministers might act, according to their judgments, consistently with the interests of the country. Lord Holland moved that the minutes of the protests of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Abingdon against the Earl Marshal's Bill should be read; on which he moved that the Lords who had dissented should be allowed to confine their dissent to such reasons as they thought proper. On the 25th the King went in state to the House, and closed the Session with the following speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,* — "I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments, for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied to the several objects of public interest that have been submitted to your consideration.

"I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves, of renewing, for a further period, measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland.

"I entirely approve of the inquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that country, and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your inquiries in another Session.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general peace and the protection of the interests and extension of the commerce of my subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,* — I thank you for the supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the grants which you have so liberally made in furtherance of the interests of Religion, and in support of the splendour of the Crown.

"I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief which you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,* — I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the country.

"I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present Session, and that you will cultivate among all classes of my subjects those feelings of content and attachment to the constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depend not only individual happiness, but the high station which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world."

House of Commons.—On the 24th of May, upon the House going into a Committee on the Beer Duties Bill, Mr. Maberly moved that it be read that day six months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the bill; Mr. Maberly's amendment was negatived by a majority of 99 to 32. The County Courts Bill was passed. On the 25th Mr. Lambton presented a petition from Mr. Buckingham relating to a series of grievances sustained from a Mr. Adams, formerly a censor of the press, but who on the departure of the Marquis of Hastings filled the functions of Governor-general. Sir J. Newport moved for a Committee to inquire into the subject of first fruits in Ireland—the motion was rejected by a majority of 85 to 71. On the 26th Alderman Heygate moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the penalties upon Usury. On the 27th Mr. Hume moved for returns of the commitments by Magistrates in London and Middlesex, it appearing that of 18,000 persons committed during the last seven years, 11,000 had been acquitted. The motion was negatived. The Warehousing Wheat Bill was committed; a clause moved by Mr. Ellice to exempt Canada Wheat was agreed to. On the 28th the Beer Bill was passed: and counsel heard against the Marine Insurance Bill. On the 31st Petitions were presented praying the House to enter into an inquiry respecting the trial of the Missionary Smith. Mr. Brownlow presented a petition against the Catholic Association of Dublin. Mr. Brougham, presenting a petition from the Catholic Association, expressed his dissent from its contents. The Game Laws Amendment Bill, moved by Sir J. Shelley, was lost by a majority of 120 to 113.—*June 1st.*—The Equitable

Loan Company's Bill passed the House after a division 40 for and 32 against. Mr. Brougham then rose, and after a long and eloquent speech, in which he took a minute and forcible view of the notorious injustice exercised towards Mr. Smith, moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, stating that the House viewed with deep regret the violation of law and justice in the case of Mr. Smith, and praying his Majesty to adopt the necessary steps for securing such a just and humane administration of the law in Demerara, as may be sufficient for the protection of the white population, as well as the negroes themselves, from oppression. Mr. W. Horton opposed the motion, and attacked the conduct of Mr. Smith, and vindicated the tribunal that condemned him. Sir J. Mackintosh supported the motion for the address, as one of the most unjust and abominable that had ever disgraced the administration of law. Mr. Scarlett condemned the conduct of Mr. Smith, and vindicated the colony of Demerara. He charged Mr. Smith with being guilty of misprision of treason.—After a long debate the House adjourned. On the 2d June, the London Debt Reduction Bill was opposed, and a division took place on the third reading—Ayes, 25 : Noes, 6.—The House adjourned.—This adjournment arose from a ludicrous circumstance,—a balloon passing over the House, so many members left it to look at the aëronaut, that when the above division took place, there were not 40 members present! On the 3d a petition was presented by Mr. Hume against prosecutions for religious opinions, and the sale of books adverse to commonly received opinions. The House went into a Committee on the Vagrant Bill, which with one amendment was reported. On the 4th the New Churches Bill was brought up, on which Colonel Davies moved that it be read that day six months.—The House divided for receiving the report 42, against it 9. On the 5th the Combination Laws' Repeal Bill and Vagrants Bill were passed. On the 9th, to which the House adjourned, the Coal Market Debt Bill was lost by a majority of 35 to 30. Mr. Canning laid on the table a copy of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Netherlands. On the 10th, petitions were presented from different towns complaining of the treatment of Mr. Smith the missionary, also against the impressment of seamen; and Mr. Hume moved a resolution to pledge the House to take the subject into consideration during the next session. The House divided for the motion 38—against it 108. On the 11th, the Marine Insurance Bill, after a division of 51 to 39 against it, was reported. Mr. Brougham was struck in the lobby of the house by a person named Gourlay, who was thereupon taken into custody. The adjourned debate respecting the treatment of Mr. Smith, the missionary at Demerara, was then resumed. Dr. Lushington took a review of the evidence, and contended that it clearly proved Mr. Smith to have had no idea of an intended revolt, and that the unfortunate missionary was not the cause of the disturbance. He concluded with a spirited peroration, claiming for all classes of his Majesty's subjects in Demerara the protection of English justice. Mr. Tindal, in opposing the motion, delivered an able argument on the Dutch law, by which he stated misprision to be equal to treason, and observed that under that law the planters would have been Mr. Smith's judges; from which considerations he inferred that the trying of the prisoner by martial law was favourable, and not prejudicial to him. Mr. J. Williams maintained that martial law was in truth no law at all, and deprecated the sanction of the House being given to an act of gross injustice, under colour of whatever law it might have been perpetrated. The Attorney-General might not have come to the same conclusion as the members of the Court Martial, but there was no ground to think their judgment malicious or corrupt; and without some such motive they would not deserve the strong censure conveyed in the motion. Mr. Wilberforce defended the character of Mr. Smith, whom he said he must ever regard as a martyr to the faithful discharge of his duties as a Christian teacher. Mr. Canning professed not to be sufficiently versed in the Dutch colonial law to know how far it might justify the sentence passed on Mr. Smith, but thought the conduct of that individual, if not highly criminal, yet certainly blameable, in not revealing to the local authorities all he knew of the intentions of the slaves. He disclaimed on the part of Government any indifference towards the interests of religion, and gave full credit to Mr. Brougham for the manner in which he had brought the subject before the House; but thought the censure which was called for by Mr. Brougham's motion not justified by the circumstances of the case. The Right Hon. Gentleman was followed by Mr. Denman, in support of the motion. Mr. Brougham then replied, and the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion 147; against it 193—Majority against the motion 46. On

the 14th, after the presentation of several petitions on various subjects, Mr. Maberly moved that the report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill be received, upon which he founded a motion which was negatived without a division. Mr. Goulburn moved the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act.— Mr. Robertson moved that the bill be read that day six months.—Mr. J. Smith seconded the amendment.—Col. Davies supported, and Lord J. Russel opposed the motion. Mr. Abercromby opposed the motion. Mr. Peel asserted the necessity of it for another year; several other members spoke in favour of it, and the House divided, 112 for, and 23 against it. Mr. Hume divided the House on the third reading of the New Churches Bill, 95 being for, and 20 against it.—A second division took place for the third reading, 85 for and 15 against it. The Marine Insurance Bill was then read a third time, and passed. Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from 117 merchants of London, trading to South America, praying that the House would do its best to obtain the recognition of American independence. The Hon. Member went at some length into the situation of England and the South American States, and earnestly pressed the recognition of their independence. Mr. Canning, in animadverting on the speech of Sir J. Mackintosh, stated that the condition which his Majesty's Ministers had reserved of affording Spain the opportunity of leading the way in the recognition of the South American States had ceased, and that this country was now free to act on its own views of the subject. He deprecated further discussion on the subject then, as persons had been sent out to ascertain the state of the South American Colonies now free, and further discussion would tend to retard rather than accelerate the object in view. Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from Carlow respecting the West India Colonies, on which a short discussion took place on West India affairs. The Irish Magistrates Indemnity Bill was read, after a division of 39 for, and 2 against the motion. On the 16th, there were not members present to form a house; but on the following day, several petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee on the East India Possessions Bill, and Mr. Hume proposed that the bill be read that day six months, which was negatived. On the 18th, the presentation of sundry petitions gave rise to desultory debates; and the House divided on the third reading of the Irish Insurrection Bill, 52 for, and 14 against the motion. The Bill accordingly passed. On the 21st, Mr. Maberly moved for a return of the amount of the tax levied on public offices. The House went into a Committee on the Irish Corporations Bill. A motion for papers relative to the dismissal of Dr. Thorpe from Sierra Leone by Mr. Hutchinson, and one respecting the proceedings of the Recorder's Court at Bombay in regard to barristers, were negatived without a division. On the 22d there was no debate worthy of record. On the 24th, after the presentation of several petitions, and Sir H. Parnell having inquired whether it was the intention to assimilate the Irish currency to that of Great Britain, being answered that the measure was not lost sight of—Mr. Hobhouse presented a Petition from the debtors in Horsemonger Gaol, Surrey, complaining of the extraordinary system of rigour adopted towards debtors in that prison, and also alluding to the treatment of Mr. O'Callaghan, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 20*l.* for assaulting, under circumstances of great provocation, a parson named Saurin, who had conducted himself in an insulting manner to some ladies under the petitioner's protection. Mr. Denison, a Magistrate for Surrey, agreed in many points respecting the New Gaol Act, under which the prison was governed. He had no sooner heard of the treatment the petitioner received, than he visited the prison and removed the restrictions as far as he could, immediately, as it was never contemplated that Mr. O'Callaghan for such an offence should be placed under them. Lord Eastnor, who presided on the trial of the Captain, stated that he was not aware of the nature of such regulations, or their applying to him; the petition, together with that of the jury who tried Mr. O'Callaghan, in his behalf, was ordered to be printed. Mr. C. Hutchinson moved that the evidence before the Select Committee appointed for inquiring into the causes of the disturbed state of Ireland, be laid before the House. On the motion of Col. Trench, the House was counted, and only thirty-seven members being present, it adjourned to the following day, when it was prorogued.

Ireland still exhibits the spirit of party at every point where the opposing disputants can come into contact. At Innismere a quarrel having taken place between two men, a Catholic and Protestant, it grew speedily into a more extended affair, in which the Protestants were worsted. Their friends instantly assembled with fire-arms, bayonets, and other weapons, attacked the Catholics, and many were wounded; and it was not until the

Magistrates headed the military that order was restored. This assembling with arms must seem extraordinary to Englishmen, who even in such quarrels would never think of using murderous weapons unless their antagonists possessed them also. A Disarming Act, without distinction to parties, seems as necessary as the Insurrection Act. The Grand Orange Lodge has thought proper to omit the celebration of the 12th of July this year, and so far merits commendation. A document has appeared in the Leinster Journal, stating that 1*s.* 8*d.* is demanded from the people in Kilkenny for passes to be out before sunrise where the Insurrection Act is in force!

Many of the Spanish refugees in England are said to be in a state of great distress; upwards of two hundred have expressed a wish to assist in liberating South America, had they the means of proceeding thither. They state that the government of Spain, if willing, cannot protect them from the priests and that portion of the mob whom they employ and excite to assassination.

THE COLONIES.

Despatches have been received from Major Chisholm at Cape Coast Castle, confirming the previous statements of the death of Sir C. M'Carthy. They were brought by Captain Laing, of the Royal African Colonial Corps. The first is a letter from Major Chisholm, followed by a detail of the unfortunate causes of the defeat of our troops, which was principally ascribed to a want of ammunition. The new Dutch governor, Major Last, at Elmina, had changed the disposition of the colony towards the English, and Major de Richlieu, the Danish governor on the Coast, had rendered us every assistance in his power. It appears that the naval force on the station had also suffered dreadfully from sickness, but had given unceasing attention to its duties. The most important despatch is that inclosed from Major Rickets, of which the following are extracts:—

"Marched from Djuquah, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February, with one company of the Royal African Colonial Corps, eighty strong; one company of volunteers, sixty-eight strong; three companies of militia, one hundred and seventy strong, making a force of three hundred and eighteen; besides two hundred Commendas, two hundred of Appia's people, and a company of natives of Cape Coast, about forty strong, making a total of four hundred and forty, which were ordered to follow us; this, with the troops which marched under my command, made a force of seven hundred and fifty-eight strong. Bansoo, a village distant about seventeen miles from our camp at Djuquah, was the place at which we were directed to halt. His Excellency having marched on by himself, we overtook him about half way; the road, or rather tract, was excessively bad, in consequence of which we did not arrive till a late hour on the evening at Bansoo, much fatigued."

The 10th, 11th, and 12th, were consumed in marching through swamps, and over a dreadful country, to a village called Daraboosie. From thence, after encountering great difficulties in keeping his allies together, and having obtained a supply of ammunition, they reached Adoomansoo on the 20th, about four miles from Assamacow, where the action took place after Sir C. M'Carthy had posted his men.

"About two o'clock on the 21st, the Ashantees, 10,000 in number, marched up to the opposite bank of the river, when the action commenced with determined vigour on both sides, and lasted till nearly half past four o'clock; it was reported before four o'clock that the regulars, volunteers, and militia, had no ammunition left, only twenty rounds per man having been previously issued to them; on which I immediately went to the Ordnance Storekeeper, Mr. Brandon, who had received His Excellency's positive orders always to have forty rounds for each man packed up in kegs, and which were always to accompany him; but he acquainted me that he only had with him one small keg of ball and one of powder, which was immediately issued to the men, but which, it may be supposed, did not last very long. The enemy perceiving that our fire had become slacker, attempted to cross the river, and succeeded; they had frequently attempted the same thing before, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they at the same time sent a very considerable force round our flanks to cut off our retreat, which they completely succeeded in doing, from their superior numbers. The whole now became one scene of confusion, the enemy having intermixed with us. In my retreat I observed His Excellency a considerable distance before me; soon after which some guns were fired from the direction in which he was going, and there was a general rush back of the people who were following him, but after which I saw no more of his Excellency; the people took different directions, and a number of the wounded men followed me into the thickest parts of the woods, through which, with the assistance of a Wassawman, who undertook for a reward to guide us, we travelled the whole of that night and half the next day, frequently going a considerable distance through a stream of water, for the purpose of hiding our track. When we got into the wood leading to Assamacow, and proceeded about five miles, a party of the enemy was reported to be before us; we therefore retreated, and got into another path leading to the same place: but we had not proceeded above three miles when we had again to retreat, as a party of the enemy was just before us. Just about sunset I fortunately fell in with a party of Wassaws, who were in search of their

wives and children, whom the Ashantees had taken; they said they were going towards the Boosom-pra, and that they would conduct me over to it. We however slept in the woods, and about three o'clock in the morning we commenced our march. We observed a number of infants lying in the bush gasping for breath, the Ashantees having taken their mothers to carry their plunder, and obliged them to throw their children away: we, however, recovered a number of the women, and killed about twenty of the enemy. I unfortunately lost my shoes in the mud on the 22d, and had to travel the whole of the 23d without shoes, a distance of about thirty miles. I shall say nothing of the hardships I underwent, as you could be able to judge from the state in which you found me on the 24th.

"Before I close this, I conceive it my duty to state, that the conduct of the company of the Royal African Colonial Corps, the volunteers and militia, was highly creditable: in short, they behaved bravely. It was reported that Quashie Yaccoom's people (the Wassaws) left the field early in the action. Annexed is a return of our loss in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss must have been very great, as one of our balls, from their crowded state, must have killed or wounded two or three at a time. The force we had engaged (including the Dinkeras and Wassaws) did not amount to two thousand. The Commendas were not in the action.—Killed. Officers—Captain Heddle, Royal Cape Coast Militia. Men—number not ascertained (see return of Missing). Wounded. Officers—Capt. Ricketts, 2d West India Regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, slightly — Ensign Erskine, Royal African Colonial Corps, slightly. Men—2d West India Regiment, orderly serjeant to Commander of the Forces, 1; Royal African Colonial Corps, 17; Royal Cape Coast Militia, 58; Royal Volunteer Company, 14:—total 90. Missing. Officers —His Excellency Brigadier General Sir C. M'Carthy, Ensign Wetherill, Dr. Beresford Tedlie, T. S. Buckle, Esq. Capt. Jones, Captain Raydon, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Brandon, Acting Ordnance Storekeeper—supposed to have been killed.—Men—2d West India Regiment, orderly to the Brigade Major, 1, Royal African Colonial Corps, 41, Royal Cape Coast Militia, 81, Royal Volunteer Company, 54—total 177—supposed to have been killed or lost in the woods. The enemy made many prisoners, one of whom, Mr. Williams, had been liberated."

The new governor of Demerara, Sir B. D'Urban, has issued a proclamation in his Majesty's name to the slaves, placing the intentions of the British government towards them in its true light; commanding them to be obedient, and *ordering all persons having the charge of slaves* to make known the same to them immediately. Had the late authorities condescended to have done this, explicitly and clearly, it is more than probable there would have been no insurrection. The Barbadoes newspapers still exceed the bounds of decency in their comments on the proceedings at home. They shew the planters to be still in a ferment at the idea of any interference with their property. Mr. Smith, they contend, if he did not suffer capitally, should have been sent to the Hulks for life. The "Barbadian," (it is not a misnomer to say "The Barbarian") a newspaper published in that Island, has loaded the New Monthly with two columns of abuse, for the support it has given, weak as it may be, to the cause of humanity. Such an attack from such a quarter may well provoke a smile of mingled pity and contempt on our part. The Ashantees will doubtless be at us next! The spirit of semi-civilization exhibited by the Slave owners in some of the West India Islands, upon the question of Slave Amelioration, is of itself a triumphant reply to their vituperation, in the view of every enlightened European community.

FOREIGN STATES.

The sudden and unexpected downfall of Chateaubriand was announced in Paris in a most unexpected manner. He had, with his wonted consistency, covertly opposed his colleagues in office on the project of law for reducing the interest of the national debt. Supported by the Ultras, the clergy, and the Russian interest, he went too far, and fell. The first clause of that law being negatived in the Chamber of Peers by a majority of 120 to 105, it was expected M. de Villele must resign. This minister, however, is more firmly seated in office than ever; and the British policy is said to have established itself on the downfall of the Russian with Chateaubriand. The Spanish government had applied to France for five ships of war, to be employed against South America, which were refused, and information of the request transmitted to the British Cabinet; France as well as England, it is now stated, being inclined to leave the question entirely to Spain herself and her own resources. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a law for augmenting the military and maritime force by 60,000 men annually.

The details of a conspiracy at Lisbon, and the re-establishment of the King's authority, we have not space to narrate.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Our last report exceeded the usual limits as much as the account of the performances of the month which succeeded will fall short of the space generally occupied by our critique. In fact, we have no new operas to comment upon; the whole month has passed in repetitions of pieces performed over and over again in this and previous seasons; and were it not that some of our readers might conceive the house to have been shut up, or ourselves to have played truant, we might as well have been silent for once. "Tancredi," "Otello," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," were the standing dishes of four long weeks, whilst the benefits of Madame Catalini and Madame Vestris, equally barren of novelty, gave us "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

Zingarelli's opera, "Romeo e Giulietta," is under rehearsal, and Rossini's "Semiramide" is promised; but the new opera of the latter, "Ugo, Rè d'Italia," is so little in a state of forwardness, that our hopes of its being brought out this year will, in all probability, be disappointed. Thus, then, the season is drawing to a close; a season, of which the presence of Rossini, and the numerous and expensive engagements of performers, had given great promise, while, at this late stage of its progress, "Zelmira" has been the only opera with which the audience of the King's Theatre had not been long familiar; and thus the advantages of a six months' residence of the Maestro himself are as yet problematical, or at all events not on the side of the public.

Thanks to a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, *one* novelty, however, has presented itself during the month at the King's Theatre *before* the curtain. Their Majesties of the Sandwich Islands honoured the house with their presence when "Tancredi" was represented, a box being, by command, appropriated and regally decorated for their reception. There was King Rheo Rhio (stated to imply "Dog of Dogs," in the Sandwich idiom), his consort Kameameha, the Governor, Boki by name, and his spouse, who occupied the front of the box, besides some attendants in the rear whom we could not sufficiently distinguish from our seats in the pit. The musical system in force at these islands, if we may credit the accounts of travellers, is limited to a scale of no greater range than our major third, within which small compass, however, a variety of enharmonic sounds of minute difference are inserted. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise, that a composition, framed upon the European gamut, so widely different, should have failed to make a powerful impression on his Majesty's feelings. Neither Madame Pasta's cadences, nor the fiorimenti of Madame de Begnis, appeared at all to awake the sensibilities of the illustrious strangers. But rhythm is at home under every zone, and rhythm is essentially and preferably conspicuous in martial tunes. The marches in "Tancredi," therefore, were the only compositions at which the King manifested any visible tokens of satisfaction, by nods of the head, as measured and regular as if they had been timed to Maelzel's metronome; thus affording practical evidence of a feeling of rhythm and symmetry being a portion of human nature and organization.

Dancing likewise is so universal a characteristic of the human being—perhaps proceeding from the innate sense of rhythm just mentioned—that instead of defining man to be an animal that laughs, as some philosopher has done, we might venture to designate him as an animal that dances—untutored of course, lest we get bears and other trained pretenders within our classification. The ballet, therefore, at the King's Theatre, naturally engrossed the attention and partialities of our South-sea visitors. Her Majesty Kameameha, indeed, on first seeing some doubtful attitudes, is stated to have expressed an inclination of withdrawing; upon which Mr. Boki, the governor and royal counsellor, is said to have observed, with the prudence peculiar to him, that as the exhibition did not appear to give the slightest umbrage to the numerous assemblage of British fair of the highest degree of *moral* and *mental* cultivation, her Majesty's scruples might well be discarded, as proceeding from a *mauvaise honte*, quite out of place in such a place. Queen Kameameha, thus tranquillized, soon exchanged her scruples into sensations of such exquisite enjoyment, that bursts of laughter involuntarily escaped her lips repeatedly, and attracted the attention of the audience as much and more than the performances on the stage. The costume of the queen, as well as of the spouse of the governor, was a white silk dress of European fashion, scarlet silk sash, and head-dress of the same colour, ornamented with silver spangles and embroidery. The king and governor were attired in European evening costume. The measles, we are informed, have since attacked the royal visitors, and the queen lies dangerously ill at this moment.

A new ballet, called "Le Page Inconstant," has recently been produced at the

King's Theatre. Its plot is stated to be founded upon the "Marriage of Figaro," and the music to be chiefly selected from Mozart's "Figaro." The ballet was well recived; but as we were prevented from attending its representation, we are as yet unable to give an opinion upon its merits.

Private Exhibition of Mr. Erard's Patent Pianos.—Mr. Erard, the inventor of the double-movement harp, has, for a considerable time, directed his attention to the improvement of that most beautiful of all musical instruments, the pianoforte. A more scientific and ingenious construction of the hammers, and the machinery that gives them motion, appears to be the chief source of superiority in these above the common pianos. Such of our readers as may be inclined to learn the details of this interesting piece of mechanism, would do well to visit Mr. Erard's, where the inspection of the instruments themselves would give them a more definite idea at one glance, than the most elaborate description on paper. We must, however, confess that though Mr. Erard junior had, with the greatest civility, given us an insight into the mechanism of his pianos, we never troubled ourselves to think how they were made, when their beautiful tones first filled our ears. We had often before heard Miss Bisset, the daughter of the late Dr. Bisset, who, upon this occasion, undertook to display the advantages of Mr. Erard's invention; but never were so charmed with the effect of her excellent fingering as on that morning. The lightness of her touch was not dimmed by a confused resonance; but while the most transient notes were perfectly distinguished by the ear, they seemed blended in one continuous strain as if proceeding from a wind or bow instrument. A soothing softness and a torrent of heart-thrilling sounds were alternately produced by the inspired artist, whose animated countenance expressed, not only the unassuming confidence of highly cultivated genius, but that pleasurable certainty, which none but musicians can know, that the exertion of her surprising powers was not in danger of being marred by any imperfection of the instrument. One of the peculiar advantages of Mr. Erard's piano is the certainty with which the vibrations of the hammers correspond to the minutest and most delicate motions of the fingers. This was clearly perceived in the distinctness and smoothness of the rolling notes, which are struck by gliding the four fingers in repeated succession over the same key. Our musical treat was completed by the performance of the young Hungarian Lizt, a real prodigy of early musical genius. We do not mention him, however, to enter upon his merits, to which it would be difficult to do justice in a cursory and incidental notice, but as a proof that the effect of the new piano is not exclusively produced by a certain kind of touch, or a peculiar manner of playing.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

MR. MUNDEN.

THE 31st of May will be long remembered in the annals of the stage; for on that day Munden quitted it for ever. His purpose was announced at the commencement of the season, but his energy was so unbroken, his spirits so fresh, and his humour so mellow, that we could scarcely believe he would fulfil it. He persevered, however, in his resolution, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends and the regrets of the public, and, after playing a few of his happiest parts, in his happiest manner, took his last leave at his benefit, before one of the most brilliant audiences which ever graced a theatre. The pit, the galleries, and the slips were crowded almost to suffocation at the opening of the doors; the three circles of boxes were lined with elegantly dressed ladies, and the very lobbies were filled with a number of eager amateurs, who watched for the chance of catching one more glimpse of the old and true comedian whom they could never see again. He played Sir Robert Bramble in the "Poor Gentleman," and Dozey in "Past Ten o'Clock," as well, if not better, than he ever gave either of those masterpieces of comedy and farce; and, at the end, came forward, and delivered the following modest and sensible address in a tremulous voice.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The moment is now arrived when I have to perform the painful duty of bidding you farewell. When I call to remembrance that five and thirty years have elapsed since I first had the honour of appearing before you, I am forcibly reminded that I ought to leave the scene for younger and gayer spirits to mingle in. But it is not easy to shake off in a moment the habits of years; and you will, I know, pardon me if I am tedious, since it is for the last time. I carry with me into private life the deep and indelible remembrance of that kind, that liberal indulgence with which you have, at all times, regarded my humble efforts to

amuse. I feel that I am 'poor in thanks;' but your kindness is registered *here*, and will never be forgotten. And should the recurrence of early association occasionally bring back the veteran comedian to your remembrance, he will ask for no higher fame. I thank you most sincerely, ladies and gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me, and I now bid you a respectful, a grateful, and a last adieu."

This address was received with loud cheers, and expressions of cordial sympathy and regret from all parts of the house. At its close, several of the chief actors in the company appeared on the stage to greet and support their friend, whose excellencies were appreciated by none more thoroughly than by the members of his own profession. As the curtain was falling, he once more came forward to make his last bow, and close his honourable career, among the highest testimonies of esteem which the public can pay. They seemed to feel their incapacity to express their full sense of his powers, and we now feel equally inadequate to describe them.

Mr. Munden was by far the greatest comedian we ever saw;—his vein of humour was the richest and most peculiar; his range of character the most extensive; his discrimination the most exact and happy, and his finishing the most elaborate and complete. He received great advantages from nature, and improved them to the utmost by vigilant observation and laborious study. His power of face was most extraordinary; for he had no singularity of feature—no lucky squint or mechanical grin; but the features which, when at rest, befitted well the sedate merchant, or baronet of the old school, assumed, at his will, the strangest and the most fantastic forms. This almost creative faculty was associated with another power of an opposite kind; the capability of imparting to every variety of form a substance and apparent durability as if it were carved out of a rock. His action had no less body than flavour. In the wildest parts of farce he every minute put forth some living fantasy of his own, some new arrangement of features, creations among which Momus would have hesitated long which he should choose for his own proper use, as embodying most general traits of comic feeling. Any one of these hundred faces might serve as the model of a mask for the old Greek comedy, and looked as immovable while it lasted. And yet this marvellous power of spreading out before the eye the products of a rich comic imagination—this working out of breathing farces, which Aristophanes would have been pleased to gaze on, was set down as vulgar grimace by those who fancy the perfection of one excellence implies the absence of all others; and who will not be persuaded, even by their senses, that the same man can be Nipperkin and Dornton!

Although Mr. Munden's humour and his flexibility of countenance were the gifts which chiefly distinguished him from others, he shared largely in that pathos which belongs in a greater or less degree to all true comedians. It is natural that a strong relish for the ludicrous should be accompanied by a genuine pathos, as both arise from quick sensibility to the peculiarities of our fellow-men, and the joys and sorrows by which they are affected. Those who are endowed with such qualities, too often presume upon their strength, and rely on the individual effects which they can produce in their happiest moods. But Mr. Munden had a higher sense of the value of his art than to leave his success to accident, or to rest contented with doing something to make an audience laugh or weep without reference to the precise nature of the conception which he professed to embody. He studied his parts, in the best sense of the term, and with as careful and minute attention as though he were the driest and most mechanical of actors. When he had fully mastered the outlines of a part, he cast into it just so much of his resources of humour or of feeling as was necessary to give it genial life, and to discriminate its finest shades, and never enough to destroy its individuality, or melt down its distinctive features. In nothing did he more delightfully exhibit his skill, than in the little sprinklings of humour which he threw into his sedater parts, endearing and familiarizing them to us, yet never allowing us to abate a jot of the respect or sympathy which they were intended to awaken. Thus in his Old Dornton the pleasantries scattered through the part always served to heighten the images of paternal love with which it was fraught; as in the fond return to bid the profligate son "Good night;" the interview with the Widow Warren; and the expression of pleasure on hearing the story of the tradesman, "And so Harry has been your friend?" a little touch of familiar nature never exceeded on the stage. Those who had seen his face twisted into a thousand forms, all drunken in Nipperkin, all impudent in Crack, all chuckling wonder in Cockletop, might well be surprised, not so much to witness its decent gravity, but to find it just lighted up and twinkling with humour, just animated by a sense of the ludicrous, but never betraying an emotion inconsist-

ent with the habits of the staid and wealthy banker. Great as his capacities were, he held them always in subservience to the requisitions of his author; and hence arose the uncommon variety and freshness of his characters. Hence also it happened, that, instead of falling off in age, as all actors must do who play merely from impulse, he grew more perfect and mellow in time, and identified himself more closely with the persons whom he represented, the oftener he played them. He did not merely give a certain quantity of passion or humour, and think he had done enough, but he considered the exact kind of passion or humour to be displayed, colouring but not hiding the emotions of the heart by the habits of the life, and softening the oddities he pourtrayed by associating them with those common feelings to which they were most nearly allied. Thus his pathos in the duel scene of Sir Robert Bramble partook of the positiveness and argumentative tone of the part; while in Old Dornton it bordered on kindly dotage. We have seen him play three drunken parts in a night, and come out fresh in them all: and such was his practical discrimination, that we could not have transferred a tone or a stagger without injury to the inebriate sarcasms of Crack, the maudlin philanthropy of Nipperkin, or the sublime stupidity of Dozey! His expression of *wonder*, again, in which he greatly excelled, was as various as the occasion,—from the wild amazement of the Cobbler of Preston at his grandeur, down to the delighted chuckle of Crack at the singular fact that "some gentleman had left his liquor." What a gallery of comic pictures might be copied from that one scene in the Poor Gentleman, where the wayward Baronet is taken for a Bailiff, each look being in itself a study! What a succession of happy faces, all full of amazement, did he coin in Cockletop, as he expatiated over his imaginary treasures! What a planet-stricken air had he in Foresight in "Love for Love!" what intense astonishment, mixed with comic pleasure, in Sir Abel Handy, where the stranger calls to his termagant wife to follow, and the vixen obeys! How he stood lost in admiration, unconsciously mimicking the words "Come! come!" till he awoke to a full sense of his happiness, and danced about the stage, offering to make up a party to the Isle of Wight, or Jerusalem, or the Land's End! In his sailors—a class generally represented under very broad characteristics—there was the same discrimination exhibited; and his Mainmast differed from his Captain Bertram, and each from his Dozey, much more than the Shylock from the Hamlet of some successful tragedians. His Dozey, which was the last part he ever played, was perhaps the most extraordinary of all his personations. This old tar, ignorant, stupified with age and grog, seemed absolutely grand in the robustness of his frame, and the rolling self-satisfaction of his gait, as one who had outbraved "a thousand storms, a thousand thunders." It was, indeed, a triumph of art, when the old enthusiasm of this stout-hearted and thick-headed veteran was kindled up, and he gave his animated description of a battle, ending with the wave of his handkerchief for the English flag, and cheering with all the energy of youth. A more characteristic picture was never exhibited in the drollest farce; nor was ever a truer or a nobler burst of feeling called forth in the stateliest tragedy.

In retiring from the stage, while his power was undiminished, Mr. Munden acted consistently with the whole tenor of his life. It is a great sacrifice for an actor, who has been accustomed for many years to excite and to receive the sympathy of thousands, to retire for ever from their view. But that high sense of his art which enabled him to achieve so much, inspired him also to forego a pleasure which might possibly be purchased by the loss of a portion of his fame, or an inward consciousness that he was falling from the standard of excellence set up in his own mind. In all human probability he might have continued for several years to display undiminished excellence; but sickness or accident might have prevented him from ending his career worthily; and he determined to forstall them. He has chosen to depend at once on the grateful recollections of those whom he has delighted so long, and assuredly he will have his reward. May he long live to enjoy it!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A little comedy in three short acts has been produced at this theatre, under the attractive title of "Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch;" and has made good the promise of its name. It turns on a pleasant adventure of Charles and Rochester at Wapping, and gives scope for excellent acting to Kemble, Jones, and Fawcett, and to very pretty singing by Miss Tree. There has also been a farce called "My own Man;" the chief merit of which consists in bringing together Jones, Rayner, Farren, and Keeley; each giving a little taste of his own peculiar quality, but which is rather made up of shreds and patches. We have also had two first appearances in the highest walk of Tragedy; Mr. Kent in Richard, and Miss Nesbitt in Juliet. Of the gentleman we need only say, that, with considerable

talent and energy, he is at present unfit to perform leading parts in tragedy on the London Stage, an opinion which we need not support by painful instances, as it will soon be confirmed by the neglect of the town, in spite of the deafening noise of his Woolwich admirers. The lady, who is too fair and too richly-gifted to be criticised in the little space we have left us, shall next month receive the full notice which she deserves.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This little theatre has opened with an excellent comic company, among whom are Liston, Farren, Vining, Abbott, Wilkinson, Miss Chester, Mrs. Chatterley, and several recruits of promise from the country. Mr. Melrose, from Drury-Lane, has proved himself to be an agreeable singer, and shewn the capacity to be a great one if he thinks the distinction worth attaining by severe study. We are glad to observe that Mr. Morris has forgiven Miss Paton the desertion and the nonsuit, and that she is again to delight the summer audiences with her brilliant powers. With her aid, in addition to the old favourites already brought into play, we trust this old establishment will succeed, in spite of the encroachments of its mighty rivals. At present we find summer no where but within this house; and, if it should be half empty, we shall think our good spirits and our fine weather have for ever left us.

The original productions of this house are generally rather fit to laugh at than to criticise. Like bubbles on a gay stream, they break if we touch them. There has been one pleasant trifle called "A Year in an Hour," in which Liston and the lively Mrs. Jones play delightfully; but it will hardly bear analysis. Whoever wishes to see good sterling comedies well cast throughout, edged with light farcettas, will enjoy an evening at "the little theatre in the Haymarket;" which we hope will be smoking hot throughout the dog-days!

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy Exhibition.—Avoiding all further general remarks, we shall proceed at once to notice the principal points of attraction which this exhibition presents. In the absence of any work from the pencil of Turner, and of any considerable one from that of Wilkie, the portraits of Sir Thomas Lawrence must undoubtedly claim precedence this year, as including more conspicuous evidences of talent than any other works in the collection. Among these, we conceive that of Mrs. Harford (119) to be without exception the best. Indeed, for unaffected ease and simplicity, added to an intense vitality as well as verisimilitude of expression, we recollect no modern portrait that pleases and satisfies us so entirely as this does. It is a most charming and characteristic work, handled with great freedom, and yet with great effect. Perhaps next in merit to this, and no less full of character (such as it is), is the portrait of Sir William Curtis. It is redolent of Lombard Street; and moreover has the extraordinary merit (for a merit it is, in this instance) of being absolutely like and unlike at the same time. These are the President's two best works this year; but his portraits of the Duchess of Gloucester (59), and of Lord Clanwilliam (98), are masterly in the highest degree, and scarcely inferior to the above. Among the portraits by other artists we may particularize that of a young lady in old Florentine costume, by Howard, (107), which pleases us better, because it conveys to us more distinct and tangible impressions, than his somewhat loose and inefficient fancy pieces;—those of Mrs. Borridge (57) and of Sir Anthony Carlisle (83), by Shee—both of which are conspicuous for that neatness of handling which adds to the pleasantness of the general effect, without much diminishing its force;—those of three young girls (96), by Phillips—which are no less sweetly coloured than gracefully and naturally expressed;—and lastly, (for we cannot particularize farther on this department), Jackson's animated and spirited portrait of Lady C. Macdonald—which is not the worse for bearing a slight resemblance to the Chapeau de Paille.—If we were compelled to name the *one* picture in this Exhibition which displays the most talent, we should probably fix on Callcott's admirable View of Rochester from the river (160). As a pure reflection of external objects under a certain aspect, this picture can scarcely be surpassed. What little there is in it of character and costume is not so perfect.—Following our detail in the order in which the different works return upon us in absence, we must next mention Leslie's scene from Don Quixote (95). It represents Sancho in the apartment of the Duchess, giving his opinion on the mental aberrations of his master, and relating

the tricks that he has played him. The principal figure in this picture—that of Sancho—pleases us less than any of the others; but still it is well conceived, and capitally executed. The others are all delightful. The Duchess is listening to the droll with all the quiet self-possession of high life—which a joke has seldom the power of moving beyond a gentle half-smile. The old Duenna retains her gravity in a still more imperturbable manner. Her face, however, seems to indicate that she can just remember the time when she too could have laughed. The rest of the attendants are young, and laugh outright—particularly the white-teethed negress, whom you can almost hear. This most agreeable and clever production places Mr. Leslie in the first rank among the living painters of this class of art.—In a similar style to this, but inferior in taste as well as conception, though equal as to execution, is Newton's scene from Moliere's M. de Pourceaugnac (197). The expression of the patient is altogether extravagant. The work, however, has some excellent points about it, and will raise rather than depress the growing reputation of this clever artist. — Still continuing among the same class of works, we would mention Mulready's "Widow" (113) as an instance of much talent, both in conception and execution, in a great measure thrown away on a very uninviting subject. That "such things be" as we meet with here, is true enough; but it is not so true that either the morals or the manners of the age are likely to be bettered by thus depicting them. In fact, we cannot admit that the extreme cleverness displayed in this picture throughout, atones for the scarcely covert grossness of it. Mr. Mulready should not have painted a picture any portion of which he would be sorry to be called upon to explain the purport of to any inquirer.—On each side of this work (which occupies the place of honour, over the fireplace in the great room, that has been of late years allotted to Wilkie's principal productions) hangs a little work by Wilkie himself—the only two that he has sent, except a water-colour study below stairs. We must venture to pass over these silently, for they are not of sufficient importance to call for censure, and praise we cannot honestly award them.—The only other picture that we need notice, in the class of character and manners, is Rippingille's Stage Coach Travellers (251). If this artist were as accomplished a *painter* as he is a clever delineator of character, he would be a very formidable rival to the best of his day. But there is a (we fear incurable) monotony about his style of colouring, as well as his mode of handling, that sadly deteriorates the general effect of his works. The one before us has great variety of character, and great precision and distinctness in the marking of it; but, for the reasons above hinted at, its effect as a whole is dull, heavy, and unsatisfactory. We see much cause to lament this; for the artist is evidently a person of considerable talent, and very extensive and delicate observation.—We must turn now to the Landscape department, from which we have already withheld our attention too long. At the head of this department (contrary, perhaps, to the popular opinion), we must venture to place Collins's three delightful works of Stirling Castle (12), The Cherry Seller (20), and Portraits, &c. (209). In the class of scenes to which these belong it would be difficult to shew any pictures, even of the Old Masters, the general effect of which surpasses that produced by the lovely works before us. They are as true and as sweet as Nature herself; and if, unlike the works of some other masters, they do not excite in us any other and loftier sentiments than those excited by the actual objects that they represent, it is because they are not intended to do so. No modern artist has placed a more full dependence on Nature than Collins has, and none has been more fully repaid for his trust. How delightfully do the airy openness and sunshine of the first named of the works before us contrast with the rich rurality and shaded coolness of the second. And the portraits of children, introduced into a home, out-of-door scene, in the third, are given with an exquisite feeling for the subject.—Somewhat, though but little resembling the above—resembling them only in the evidence it affords that the artist has a full faith in the nature which he professes to represent—is Constable's fine and forcible picture of a Boat passing a Lock (180). This artist has something to learn, and something to unlearn, in his mode of handling, which is hard and dry; but he has the rare quality of looking at nature through his own eyes, and of daring to depict her as he finds her.—We must now reluctantly quit this Exhibition; merely glancing as we go, at a few other works. If Mr. Briggs's subject from English history were composed and expressed with as much skill as it is executed, it would be a really fine picture—for there is a breadth in the handling, and a force and harmony in the colouring, that are of a very superior order. But the story is told in such general terms (if

we may so speak) that it loses all particular interest, and becomes merely so many different figures engaged in a certain visible action. In the room adjoining to the great one there are several very clever works this year. We can only mention Witherington's highly pleasing representation of "a Modern Picture Gallery" (192), in which are given, "in little," several modern works of celebrity; Etty's Pandora (213), which exhibits many of the faults and more of the beauties of this artist's style; Mountain Shepherds, by Cristall (238), which is composed and designed in a fine classical taste, but not coloured with a corresponding effect; and finally, Allan's Scene from Scottish History (285)—which is spirited and forcible, but not equal to some previous efforts of this clever artist.

In the sculpture-room there are a few works of very considerable merit. Incomparably the best are Chantrey's Statues of the late Dr. Cyril Jackson and the late Mr. Watt. These we venture to rank among the very finest works of their class that our country has yet produced. Westmacott's Statue of a Nymph is also very chaste and pleasing; but there is a modern air about it which cannot be made to accord with sculpture. It is an art that belongs, and ever must belong, to antiquity; and, however it may be in other matters of Art, in this we are convinced that our artists must be content to be imitators.

Exhibition of the Old Masters, at the British Gallery.—We should ill evince the respect that we feel for the supremacy of ancient art, if we suffered the numerous claims for attention, that are pressed upon us on all sides at this season of the year, to delay our notice of the above splendid assemblage. We shall, however, permit this notice to be for the most part general; partly on account of the impossibility of doing any thing like justice to the subject, within our prescribed limits; but chiefly because most of these objects will probably come under the cognizance of the writer of a series of papers which appears in another part of our work, on the various "British Galleries of Art," of which these objects form so conspicuous a portion. It must be our business, therefore, merely to make the reader acquainted with the nature of this Exhibition, and its comparative claims on his attention. As a general assemblage of works of art, probably this year's selection does not equal some that have preceded it; because it is deficient in first-rate specimens of the high Italian schools. But, putting this particular class of works out of the question, there have been few, if any, preceding Exhibitions of this kind that have surpassed the present. In the works of Rembrandt it is peculiarly rich. Here are the two splendid portraits of the Burgomaster Six and his Wife (56 and 58); "Joseph accused by the Wife of Potiphar" (57)—a work that for force of handling and truth of general effect is miraculous, and one figure of which (the Joseph) is expressed with a depth of sentiment amounting to the poetical. Here is the same artist's "Finding of Moses," from the collection of Mr. Peel (93)—a piece of embodied light, the effect of which is perfectly illusory. Also "The Spanish Gipsy" (119)—a most curious specimen of one of his many manners; and some admirable portraits—one of himself (118). Of Velasquez we meet with many admirable examples. Here are two from the Royal Collections—portraits of Philip the Fourth of Spain, and his Queen (15 and 25); and three belonging to Colonel Hugh Baillie, which are still finer, for a certain elevated freedom of style in which this artist was unrivalled: these are, another portrait of Philip the Fourth of Spain (53)—the Duke D'Olivarez (54)—and the brother of Philip the Fourth (55). There is also a third portrait of Philip the Fourth on horseback (32), in altogether a different style, but no less bold and forcible. This is a small work, while the others are gallery portraits the size of life. By Titian we meet with several portraits, and one or two other works, of great interest and value; but none of surpassing merit as compared with the peculiar powers of this artist. Perhaps the most attractive of these (chiefly, however, from association) is a portrait of the poet Ariosto (34). Here is also a head of Christ, by this master (35); and a Mater Dolorosa (63); the latter full of a severe grandeur of style, both in the colouring and expression. By Raphael we have two exquisite specimens—one a divine little cabinet gem, of miniature size, representing the three Graces (1), and the other a noble portrait of one of the Medici family (21). By others of the Italian masters we meet with little that calls for particular mention, except a rich piece of colouring by Giorgione, of The Wise Men's Offering (16); a fine piece of fiery execution, by Tintoretto—Esther before Ahasuerus (46); a very excellent specimen of young Palma (45); a capital and most characteristic portrait of himself, by Salvator Rosa (40); and a fine gallery piece, by Gentileschi,

of Joseph and Potiphar's Wife (37), in which the figure and air of Joseph are in the highest style of art.— Returning to the Flemish and Dutch schools, we have the finest Cuyp in the world, from the Dulwich Gallery, and another from the same collection, not greatly inferior (64 and 72); in a similar class with these are two, of infinite richness and beauty, by Both, (91 and 125); an exquisite gem by Paul Potter (82), and another much more rich and elaborate, but not so sweet and perfect (52). By the rest of the Flemish landscape-painters here are several very charming works, particularly by Wouvermans, Berghem, Ruysdael, and Hobbima. In the works of Rubens and of Teniers the collection of this year is not rich; but in the Flemish school of high and elaborate finishing we find several examples that probably cannot be surpassed. The most conspicuous of these is a Larder, with a female bargaining for fish (68), by W. Mieris. The picture which hangs next to this is perhaps still more worthy of attention on account of its rich colouring, and the wonderful truth, spirit, and variety of the character that it embodies. It is an Interior, with figures dancing, &c. by A. Ostade (69). We must now take leave of this splendid collection, by merely naming a few more of those works which claim particular notice. Taking them numerically; these are, a capital portrait of a Venetian nobleman, by Moroni, (10); two exquisite portraits, of an old Man and Woman, by Quintin Matsys (28); a picture by Canaletti, that includes the rarity of representing an *English* scene — the interior of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge (41); a most lovely Claude, a sunset (42); several excellent Vanderveldes; and two capital specimens of Backhuysen (120 and 128). Finally, we should mention that the third room contains many excellent examples of the English school, from the time of Sir Joshua to that of the late president West.

Exhibition of the Water Colour Society.— The superior comparative importance of the two Exhibitions just noticed, compels us to defer our remarks on the Water Colour Exhibition till next month.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, June 5.—The Chancellor's Prizes for this year have been adjudged as follows.

Latin Essay. — "Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio." Edw. Bouverie Pusey, B. A. of Christ Church, now Fellow of Oriel College.

English Essay.—"Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus." William Ralph Churton, B. A. of Queen's College, now Fellow of Oriel College.

Latin Verse.—"Babylon." Robert W. Mackay, Commoner of Brasenose College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—English Verse.—"The Arch of Titus." John T. Hope, Commoner of Christ Church.

Cambridge, June 11.—The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was on Friday last adjudged to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, "Athens."

The Trigonometrical Survey of England appears not to have settled the longitude of places with so much precision as might have been expected from it, considering the excellency of the instruments, and the talents of the surveyors employed thereon; Dr. Tiarks having, in the summer of 1822, ascertained, by the comparison of sixteen excellent chronometers, carried backwards and forwards between Greenwich and Falmouth, that the western longitude of the latter important naval station has been stated at 4-4 seconds of time, or 1′ 6″ too little, by the Trig. Survey! In consequence of this discovery, twenty-nine of the best chronometers belonging to the Admiralty were committed to the care of the doctor, and a vessel was appointed, wherein he was to sail backwards and forwards between Dover and Falmouth, until the longitude, in time, between these stations, and between them and Portsmouth as an intermediate station, was settled beyond any doubt or uncertainty. The result has been, that as to all places on the south coast of England, 1″ of longitude for every 4′ of longitude westward of Greenwich, requires to be added to the results derived from the Trigonometrical Survey, in order to obtain the true longitudes. We hope that the government chronometers, unemployed during the present season of peace, will in this manner be rendered available for the actual determination of the longitude of every important station on the British coasts; and that the formulas and calculations of the Trigonometrical Survey may be revised, and, if necessary, the observations connected therewith repeated, until consistency is obtained in these results, so

importantly useful for the purposes of navigation and astronomy, and towards a knowledge of the exact figure of the earth.

Composition of Ancient Ruby Glass.—Mr. Cooper, on analyzing a portion of this glass, sent to him by Mr. C. Muss, found it to contain silex, oxides of copper, iron, and silver, and lime. He considers the oxides of copper and silver as the colouring matter, but from the coloured portion being a film not more than 1-200 of an inch in thickness, upon the surface of the glass, it was impossible to ascertain their proportions. Iron existed abundantly in the uncoloured portion of the glass. Mr. Cooper thinks the alkali used as a flux for the siliceous matter is soda.—*Ann. Phil.*

British Museum.—Mr. Payne Knight's bequest of bronzes, antiques, &c. to the British Museum, is of the value of from sixty to seventy thousand pounds. Thus, with the King's splendid gifts, the Royal Library, the Angerstein Pictures, Sir George Beaumont's noble donation of Paintings, and these new-acquired treasures of ancient art, a magnificent National Gallery is rapidly forming.

Society of Arts.—On the 26th of May the annual distribution of prizes by the Society of Arts took place at the Opera-house, which, from the number of persons who attend it was deemed necessary to borrow for the occasion. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex took the Chair, and immediately addressed the company. He expressed the high gratification he felt in meeting so numerous and elegant an audience on the occasion; and had infinite satisfaction in assuring them that the exertions of the Society had by no means relaxed since their last meeting, but had been of fresh utility by giving encouragement to talent and to industry. The Secretary (Mr. Aikin) then read a report stating the objects for which the Society was founded, the rapid increase it had latterly met with in its supporters, and its flattering progress. This statement being concluded, the presentation of the rewards commenced, and no less than 137 were distributed by the Royal Chairman, who graced the giving of many of them with suitable compliments and congratulations. In two instances the candidates were deaf and dumb; Mr. H. Johnson, the Silver Isis Medal, for a portrait, and Mr. J. Eggbrecht, the same, for a composition in still life. There was another candidate also who created great interest; a little lad named Pasmore, who it appears is a charity-boy of the parish of St. Bride, and was adjudged two silver palettes, the one for an historical subject in pencil, and the other for a head in chalk. The prizes in Agriculture were, to—Philip Hurd, esq. for raising oaks for timber, the large Gold Medal; Henry Blyth, esq. for embanking 253 acres of marsh land from the sea, the large Gold Medal; Messrs. Cowley and Staines, for cultivating 12 acres of poppies, and obtaining therefrom 196lb. of opium, thirty guineas.—His Royal Highness stated, that this opium had been sold for 2s. per lb. more than any of foreign growth which had been brought into the market. In Chemistry, to—Mr. R. W. Dickinson, for a machine for clearing beer while in fermentation, the large Silver Medal; Mr. H. Wilkinson, for an improved safety chamber to the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, the large Silver Medal; Mr. T. Griffiths, for an improved stop-cock for chemical purposes, the Silver Vulcan Medal; Mr. G. Chapman, for a mode of consuming the smoke of steam-engine boilers, the large Silver Medal. In the Polite Arts the Candidates were numerous. According to the regulations of the Society many of them were very young, and their exertions were therefore viewed with peculiar satisfaction, as giving promise of better things hereafter. In addition to the rewards for Drawings, Paintings, &c. in this Class, there were awarded—to Mr. Edm. Turrell, for an improved menstruum for biting in on steel plate, the large Gold Medal; and to Mr. J. Straker, for a new mode of embossing on wood, the Silver Isis Medal and Ten Guineas. In Manufactures, one department has been especially encouraged by the Society, and with success—the making of straw bonnets of English grass, in imitation of the Leghorn ones. No less than sixteen rewards were given to individuals for their successful attempts in this branch of manufacture. For ingenuity in Mechanics a variety of rewards were given. Amongst them were several connected with nautical affairs.

Cafeine.—Cafeine is a crystallizable principle discovered in 1821, in coffee, by M. Robiquet, whilst searching in it for quina. MM. Pelletier and Caventour obtained this substance at the same time, but did not complete their researches. M. Robiquet read a mémoire on this subject to the Société de Pharmacie of Paris, which has not been published. It is, however, known to be a new principle, white, crystalline, volatile, and slightly soluble. —*Dict. de Med.*

Lord Byron.—The auto-biography of Lord Byron, given to Mr. Moore, has, for some unknown reasons, been destroyed. The only thing known with certainty respecting this event is contained in the following letter from Mr. Moore to the Editor of a Morning Newspaper. "Sir,

in consequence of the many misconceptions that are abroad, with respect to the share which I have had in the destruction of Lord Byron's Memoirs, I think it right to state the leading facts of that transaction to the public Without entering into the respective claims of Mr. Murray and myself to the property in these Memoirs (a question which, now that they are destroyed, can be but of little moment to any one), it is sufficient to say that, believing the manuscript still to be mine, I placed it at the disposal of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, with the sole reservation of a protest against its total destruction—at least without previous perusal and consultation among the parties. The majority of the persons present disagreed with this opinion, and it was the only point upon which there did exist any difference between us. The manuscript was accordingly torn and burned before our eyes; and I immediately paid to Mr. Murray, in the presence of the gentlemen assembled, 2000 guineas, with interest, &c. being the amount of what I owed him upon the security of my bond, and for which I now stand indebted to my publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co. Since then the family of Lord Byron have, in a manner highly honourable to themselves, proposed an arrangement, by which the sum thus paid to Mr. Murray might be reimbursed me; but, from feelings and considerations which it is unnecessary here to explain, I have respectfully, but peremptorily, declined their offer.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"May 26, 1824. THOMAS MOORE."

Royal Medical Institute.—A prospectus for an Institution under this appellation has been laid before the public by Mr. C. Dunne. He proposes, besides other objects of a more professional character, that lectures shall be delivered annually after the manner of the *Athénée Royal* de Paris, and rooms be kept constantly open for conversation and reading in different languages.

Turnpike Roads.—It appears by a statement, that there are 18,329 miles of Turnpike Roads in England, 2591 do. in Wales, and 3611 in Scotland — total 24,531.—The annual income on the average of the years 1816, 1819, and 1820, was, England 970,618*l.*—Wales 37,672*l.*—Scotland 129,635*l.*—Total 1,137,925*l.*—But this income, besides the necessary expense of continuing repairs, was burthened in the year 1821 with the following debt:—England 3,874,255*l.*—Wales 201,962*l.*—Scotland 1,124,273*l.*—Total 5,200,490*l.*—In Norfolk, the number of miles was 271, the income per mile 38*l.* the expenditure per do. 26*l.* excess of income 12*l.*—In Suffolk, the number of miles 279; income per mile 34*l.* expenditure per do. 31*l.* excess of income 3*l.*

The Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—This praiseworthy Institution was first established in 1809. Its object is the encouragement of the Fine Arts in general, but more particularly the patronage of living British Artists. The amount of the last year's sale of modern pictures in the rooms of this Society was about a thousand pounds, the greater part of which sum was paid by gentlemen resident in the town of Leeds. The difficulty, however, of obtaining purchasers for pictures to any considerable extent, for several successive years, suggested to the Directors to alter their plan of operation; and they have accordingly recently opened their Exhibition with a collection of the ancient masters, lent for the occasion, with some few exceptions, by the resident nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, some of whose collections are known to be extremely rich in fine specimens in this class. Among the patrons of the Northern Society is the name of His Majesty, who has expressed a flattering sense of his approbation of the Institution, by the loan of one of the finest pictures in his Gallery, the *Jan Stein*, exhibited three years ago at the British Institution. The principal contributors are, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Walter Fawkes, Esq., F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Benjamin Gott, Esq., R. Cracroft, Esq., Miss Currer, John Hardy, Esq., Sir W. Pilkington, T. Walker, Esq., George Lane Fox, Esq., Sir H. C. Ibetson, J. Holdforth, Esq., the Archbishop of York, Sir T. Slingsby, G. Morant, Esq., Charles Winn, Esq.; most of whom are in possession of collections of the ancient masters of great value. There are many other gentlemen in various parts of Yorkshire, who have also furnished valuable pictures for the exhibition. The grand attraction of the gallery is *The Sleeping Cupid*, by Guido, from the Collection of the Earl Fitzwilliam. Among the most interesting pictures may also be mentioned a *Magdalen* by the same master, from the collection of Mr. Fawkes; *Nell Gwyn*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Tobias anointing the Eyes of his Father Tobit*, by Gerard Dow; *The Duchess of Portsmouth*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Head of a Saint*, G. Correggio; *A Landscape*, by Pynaker; *The Cabal in Charles's time*; *Portrait of Lady Hamilton*, by Romney; and *Charles and his Queen Henrietta*. The pictures are nearly 220 in number.

Irritability of Plants.—Whilst experimenting on the irritability of certain plants, as the sensitive plant for instance,

Dr. Meyer had occasion to observe, that of those substances which acted by being absorbed into the plant, the most volatile were also the most powerful, although not the most destructive. When the extreme leaflets of a branch were moistened with naphtha or essential oil, the influence gradually extended itself to the neighbouring leaflets, and even to the other leaves of branches. Their recovery was in the inverse order of their depression. Another observation by the same author on these plants is, that when affected by a trembling motion the leaflets close; but if the motion be continued for some hours, they will again open.—*Bib. Univ.*

The Polar Expedition.—It appears by a letter from Thurso, May 31, that the Hecla and Fury passed through the Pentland Frith the day before.—They had a fine favourable breeze; and were piloted through the Frith by a fishing-smack, the master of which reports that the crews of both vessels were in great spirits, and most of them who could write, gladly embraced the opportunity of his returning to the shore, to forward a few farewell lines to their relations and friends. An official despatch for the admiralty, and a bag of letters from each ship, which were sent to the custom-house there, accompanied by a polite card from Capt. Parry, were, agreeably to his request, forwarded by the mail, according to their several addresses.

Ornithology.—A "Night Heron," or, "Night Raven," (*ardea nycticorax*), described by Montagu, Latham, and Bewick, was shot a short time since at Sutton Mallett, near Sedgmoor, Somerset, and sent to Mr. R. Austice, of Bridgwater; it proves to be a male of perfect plumage—its length from point of bill to tip of tail, 23 inches—from tip of bill to claws, 29 inches — extent of wings, 42 inches—length of bill from forehead, 3 inches—depth of bill at base, $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an inch—diameter of eyes between lids, half an inch—weight of the bird, 24 ounces avoirdupoise; the bill nearly black with a yellowish green tinge at the base of the lower mandicle—top of the head, very dark green—irides dark orange—a white line extends round the forehead, and over each eye—upper part of the neck, rump, tail, and wings, ash colour—all the under parts a pure white, except the quill feathers, which are grey — legs and feet, light yellow—claws, dusky; the long narrow feathers which hang loose and waving from the nape of the neck, and which form so elegant a characteristic of this most beautiful bird, are in this specimen of pure white, and exceed by at least one-third in length those recorded by the aforementioned authors, being full nine inches. This bird is almost a singular rarity as British, and has never before been known to inhabit the West of England. It has been sent to a collection at Liverpool.

Natural Changes in Carrara Marble.—Carrara marble presents, according to M. Ripetti, an instance of chemical changes in the colouring principles without any alteration in the carbonate of lime. The marble of Carrara does not always possess that brilliant whiteness for which it is so famed; it is, for the most part, of a greyish tint, and is of its utmost whiteness only in certain parts where veins have been formed, or else spots of oxide, sulphate, or sulphuret of iron. Some of these stains are old and fixed, but others seem to be of recent formation, and are removed by water running over them, so that in a short time the marble becomes as white as snow. The workmen express this effect by saying, "The marble cleanses itself." Whole masses seem to change by a chemical process; and in support of this opinion, it has been observed that the marble of the ancient excavation of St. Silvestro, which was formerly of no value, have now become excessively white: and that in general the different species of Carrara marble vary with time, and become more and more pure.—*Gior. de Fisica.*

Bibliography. — Erasmus's far-famed Greek Testament on vellum, printed at Basil, 1519, in which edition he omitted the celebrated verse, in St. John's Epistles, respecting the three heavenly witnesses, was purchased last month at Evans's by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for 140*l.* Sir Mark Sykes bought this book in Holland for 30*l.*; there is but one other copy of it known to exist on vellum, and that is in the Cathedral at York. Sir Mark Sykes manifested so ardent a disposition to possess this volume, that previously to his fortunate purchase abroad, he is said to have offered the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of York, one thousand guineas for their copy, which they refused.

Existence of Free Muriatic Acid in the Stomach.—The following are the proofs of the existence of free muriatic acid which Dr. Prout has laid before the Royal Society. The contents of a stomach having been digested in distilled water, the solution obtained was divided into four equal parts. One of these evaporated to dryness, burnt and examined in the usual way, gave the quantity of muriatic acid in combination with fixed bases. A second being previously saturated with an alkali, was treated in a similar way, and gave the whole quantity of muriatic acid in the

stomach. A third, carefully neuralized with a known solution of alkali, gave the quantity of free acid. The fourth was reserved for any required experiment. In this way Dr. Prout ascertained that the unsaturated muriatic acid in the stomach was always considerable, and in one case twenty ounces of a fluid from a very deranged stomach, afforded him above half a drachm of muriatic acid of specific gravity 1.160.—*Journ. of Science.*

Use of Sulphate of Copper in Croup.—Dr. H. Hoffman recommends the sulphate of copper as an excellent remedy in croup, especially after blood-letting. In slight cases he begins with giving from a quarter to half a grain every two hours; in those cases, however, where there is also laryngites, or bronchites, three, four, or more grains are administered, so as to excite instant vomiting; by so doing, the Dr. thinks that not only is the lymph expelled from the trachea, but also that the further secretion of it is prevented, so that the patient is very much relieved, and soon cured. After copious vomiting has been produced, the medicine is to be given in small doses, in conjunction with digitalis. In support of the utility of the above practice, Dr. H. affirms that he has employed it with the greatest success during a period of ten years, in a great number of children affected with croup, without ever having lost a patient in that time, notwithstanding the disease was often at its height when he was first called in.—*Med. Rep.*

On the unequal Dilatation of a Crystal in different directions, by Heat.—On measuring the mutual inclinations of the planes of a crystal of carbonate of lime at different temperatures, M. Mitscherlich observed that they varied sensibly with the temperature, the variation sometimes amounting to 8′. 5 from 32° to 212. Fahr. When the temperature rose, the obtuse diedral angles diminished, or in other words the short axis of the rhomboid expanded more than the other diagonals, so that its form approached to that of the cube. M. Mitscherlich concluded, therefore, that the double refraction of the crystal would at the same time diminish; a result confirmed by an experiment which he afterwards made with M. Fresnel in the manner adopted by that philosopher in 1817, to render more sensible the changes in the tints of plates of sulphate of lime. M. Fresnel had then observed, that elevation of temperature sensibly diminished the double refraction of sulphate of lime; and according to the recent experiments of the two philosophers, the same effect is produced, though in a much less degree, on rock crystal. This experiment, however, requires repetition. It appears, therefore, that generally an uniform elevation of temperature in a crystal diminishes its double refraction. M. Mitscherlich thinks that heat ought always to separate the molucules of a crystal farthest apart in that direction in which they are most contiguous.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 109.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. J. Leroy claimed the priority of invention for the instrument for breaking the stone in the bladder. M. Flourens presented a sealed packet, containing observations of his own upon the properties of the olfactory tubercles, and on each of the branches of the fifth pair. M. Sellique presented an achromatic microscope of his own invention. M. Humboldt communicated new observations which he obtained from M. M. Boussingault and Rivero, who had gone through the Cordilleras of New Grenada. The travellers had analyzed the aërolite of Santa Rosa, north-east of Bagota, weighing many quintals. They discovered nickel in it, and M. Rivero stated the existence of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, oxide of iron, and of lime, in the waters of the Rio-Vinaigro, a small river which descends from the Volcano of Puracé, near Popayen. He also mentions a grain of gold weighing eight arobas, found in the mountains of the province of Antioguia. M M. Thenard and D'Arcet reported on the *Cyanure d'Iode* of M. Serulles. M M. Gerard and Molard gave in a report on a plan for the direction of aerostats, which stated that it contained nothing new on the subject. M. Cuvier read a paper on a fossil Ichtyosaurus, discovered in England, &c. Numerous other papers were read at recent meetings; among them were M. Amperes on an experiment upon the electric current; M. Gaillardot on some fossil bones found at Luneville; M. Bory de St. Vincent on spermetic animals in general; M. de Lassis, a memoir on the doctrine of epidemic maladies, the cause and nature of epidemics, and particularly on the epidemic which ravaged Barcelona in 1821.

The royal Academy of Medicine has proposed as prize subjects the following

questions:—To determine by physiological experiments the clinical observations and researches of pathological anatomy, the seat and the mode of alteration of the cerebro-spinel nervous system. Also to determine by observation and precise experiment, what are the ways, conditions, and mode of absorption in sickness and health in man, and in animals of a double circulation. The memoirs to be in Latin or French: the first to be sent by the 1st of March, 1825, the second by the 1st of the same month, 1826.

A picture by David is exhibiting in Paris, the subject is "Mars disarmed by the Graces." Mars, whose countenance is full of nobleness and dignity, is seated on the bed of Venus: the goddess has already entwined some flowers, and presents him a wreath. Love takes off one of his sandals; the Graces are making off with his shield and his helmet: he gives up to them his sword, and one of them pours out for him the ambrosial draught. The scene passes under an azure sky; clouds support the bed of the goddess and the aërial palace, in which her tender mysteries are concealed from mortal view, and even from the observation of the gods themselves. Her doves are placed on the knees of the god, whose repose does not appear to be rendered necessary by fatigue. All in this composition is poetic, and the painter has displayed, in his 77th year, the vigour and inspiration of a youthful taste. Like Anacreon, who sang in his old age of beauty and love, and Sophocles, who bore off the Olympic prize, and composed Œdipus, his finest tragedy, when an hundred years old,—David has given, in his last conceptions and touches, a *chef-d'œuvre* of his art. It is said that a *riche Anglais* has bought the picture. Before its departure for its final destination, crowds visited it, and it is thought that its exhibition will procure for the son of the artist 80,000 francs.

Two French writers, M. Lemercier and M. Liaderes have brought out at both the Theatres Français, tragedies of Jane Shore. That of M. Lemercier is most esteemed. The two works are characterized in the *Revue Encyclopedique*; the one as the production of a mind elegant, timid, and imitative, the other as of a genius hardy, energetic, and original. Talma is said to have shewn great excellence in the character of Gloucester.

The French Society of Geography lately held a meeting, at which Chateaubriand was nominated president for the third year of its establishment. Cuvier and M. Chabrot de Volvic vice-presidents, &c. General Haxo was elected a member in the room of M. Langles, on whom a eulogy was read. Seven prizes were announced as being offered by the Society. The first of 3000 francs for the encouragement of African discovery. A medal of 1200 francs for the best determination of the direction of the chains of mountains in Europe, their ramifications and elevations throughout their length. Thirdly, for the best researches into the origin of the people scattered over the isles of the great ocean to the south-east of the continent of Asia, &c. 1200 francs. Fourthly, a gold medal of 800 francs value, and another of 400 francs, for a physical description of any part of the French territory forming a natural region, such as Cevennes, les Vosges, &c. or any part of France distinguished by a peculiar physical character. The memoirs to be accompanied by a chart indicating the heights, &c. A medal of 600 francs for the best Itinerary, statistical and commercial, from Paris to Havre de Grace. A medal of 500 francs from Count Orloff for an analysis of the geographical works published in the Russian language, not yet translated into French.

Physiology.—M. Cuvier, in an article in the last Number of the Revue Encyclopédique, speaks in very high terms of some chemical inquiries into the nature of animal fat of various kinds, by M. L. Chevreul. After an analysis of the work, and a description of the facts which it contains, M. Cuvier thus concludes his remarks: "We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the labours of M. Chevreul constitute a new era in physiology. They have begun to do that with respect to the particular composition of the human organs and functions, which comparative anatomy has done with respect to their structure; and there can be no doubt that this science, which is at present in many points so arbitrary and hypothetical, so obscure and superficial, henceforth resting on positive knowledge, will renounce vague speculation and fantastic conjecture, and adhere, like the work which we have just noticed, to accurate experiment, to ascertained facts and to rigorous deductions."

The death of Lord Byron has produced a sentiment of deep sorrow and regret in Paris. Men of genius are brethren, in whatever country born, or in whatever circle they may be destined to move; and the most distinguished poets are about to pay their tribute to the memory of a fellow bard. M. Casimir Delavigne has announced *un Lythyrambe* on this event; and the author of the *Hellenides* (poems in honour of the regenerated Greeks) has already thrown some flowers on the grave

of the noble poet, who consecrated his fortune and his talents to the triumph of their cause. The verses of M. Roch abound in fine and poetic thoughts. He thus describes the genius of Lord Byron:

Quels accens!....Ecoutez.....sa pensée a des ailes;
Il couvre d'un regard l'immensité des mers,
Et semblable aux esprits des plaines éternelles,
Il vole....sans daigner mesurer l'univers.

An old Greek addresses to the daughter of the English poet the following invocation:

Reste d'un sang si precieux,
O toi sa jeune et tendre fille,
Viens t'elever sous le plus beau des cieux,
Adopte nous pour ta famille,
Oui, jeune enfant, accomplis nos desirs,
Que la mer et les vents soient pour toi sans orages,
Et que le souffle des zephyrs
Te pousse mollement jusque sur nos rivages.
Des traits que nous pleurons viens rendre à notre amour
L'image toujours chere;
Viens, nous t'attendrons chaque jour....
Nous gardons le cœur de ton père.

M. Flatters, the sculptor, is engaged in making a bust of Lord Byron, which has been ordered by the family of the deceased. The artist has just received from Missolonghi a *platre masque*, taken on the face of the *poète guerrier* some hours after his death.

The first livraison of M. Benjamin Constant's great work, *De la religion considérée dans sa source, ses formes, et ses developemens*, has appeared. This production has cost the writer many years of study and research. His style is most eloquent, and the information extensive; but it is probable that religious men, and especially those of England, who are so profound in these subjects, will consider that the author has not hitherto in his work displayed a just perception or sentiment of what religion is: he treats it too much as a natural faculty, a feeling, or organization, and does not appear to consider it as produced in man by a divine and special agency.

In a new treatise on wool and sheep, by Viscount de Jotemps, it is clearly shown, from many experiments, that the wool of Naz, where a flock of Merinos has been carefully attended during twenty-six years, excels that in any other part of France, and is at least equally beautiful with the finest of Saxony. The Chambers of Arts and Manufactures of Sedan and Rethel have confirmed this decision, in terms the most honourable. In its raw state, and as worked up into cloth, it gained the first gold medals, in the last exposition of the products of national industry.

ITALY.

Rome.—The Chevalier Tombroni died lately at Rome at the age of 50. He was the brother-in-law of the celebrated Crotilde. He early applied himself to letters, and was entering the university of his native city, when the political events of Italy engaged him to fulfil a diplomatic character. He was attached to the legation of the Kingdom of Italy in France, and afterwards was French Consul at Leghorn; but in the midst of his other labours he never forgot the cultivation of letters. The last changes in Italy made him choose a peaceful retreat at Rome, where he had resided since 1811, pursuing with ardour his favourite studies, among the most celebrated artists and literary men of that capital. He was member of several academies. The *Compendio dell' Istoria di Polonia*, 2 vols. 4to. published at Milan in 1807, is ascribed to him. He also published from a MS. he discovered in the Vatican *Trattato della Pitura di Cennino Cennini*, which he enriched with notes: also a *Eulogy on Canova*. Letters on the Cinerary Urns found at Castel Gandolfo, &c. He was also one of the contributors to the *Journal Arcadique* of Rome.

Florence.—Mon. G. B. Niccolini, the tragic writer, lately brought out a new dramatic piece at Florence, called *Ino e Temisto*. The versification is said to be good, the style animated though a little rough, and the sentiments conveyed in the piece honourable to the Author's mind. It met great applause.

Naples.—M. Giulio Genoino has brought out several of his comedies at the Theatre of Naples with great success. He is about to publish them at intervals: they are principally drawn from the history and traditions of his country.

Italian Naturalists. — The celebrated naturalist Giovanni Brocchi writes from Balbec in Syria, that since his return from Nubia, he has stopped in that city, to direct the working of a coal mine which has been discovered near Mount Lebanon. His Herbarium is rich in rare plants; and his mineralogical, or rather geological collection, is no less considerable. On Lebanon and Antilebanon, however, he has not found any rare plants; the vegetation seems to differ but little from that of Sicily and Southern Calabria. He had travelled constantly by land, and his journey from Nubia to Syria was very fortunate.

GREECE.

Six schools for instruction on the Lancasterian principle have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritone, Gastouni, Calamata, and Phonari, and it is hoped that ere long there will be no man in Greece an *Analpharitos* or illiterate. At

Missolonghi, Colonel Stanhope has established a military hospital, and Prince Mavrocordato a Lancasterian school. The regeneration of Greece will be thus aided by popular instruction, and the heroism of its armies, the wisdom of its counsels, education, and the resort of foreigners to its aid, will, it is hoped, guarantee the success of the most sacred of causes. The new poem of Lord Byron, "The Triumph of Hellas," has been translated into Greek.

A French general has been named director of the saltpetre and powder manufactory of the Greeks, at Tripolitza, and on the banks of the Eurotas.

AMERICA.

Aerolite.—An aerolite fell at Nobleborough, Maine, Aug. 7th, 1823, between four and five o'clock P. M. on land belonging to John and David Flogg. The following account of the phenomena was received from Mr. A. Dinsmore, who was at work near the place, on which the aerolite struck. Mr. Dinsmore's attention was excited by hearing a noise which at first resembled the discharges of platoons of soldiers, but soon became more rapid in succession. The air was perfectly calm; and the sky was clear, with the exception of a small whitish cloud, apparently about forty feet square, nearly in his zenith, from which the noise seemed to proceed. After the explosion, this little cloud appeared to be in rapid spiral motion downwards, as if about to fall on him, and made a noise, like a whirlwind among leaves. At this moment, the stone fell among some sheep, which were thereby much frightened, jumped, and ran into the woods. This circumstance assisted Mr. Dinsmore in finding the spot where the stone struck, which was about forty paces in front of the place where he was standing. The aerolite penetrated the earth about six inches, and there meeting another stone, was broken into fragments. When first taken up, which was about one hour after its fall, it exhaled a strong sulphureous odour. The whole mass, previous to its fracture, probably weighed between four and six pounds. Other fragments of the same meteoric stone, are said to have been found several miles distant from Nobleborough.—*Sil. Journ.*

Proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York.—January 6th, 1823.—Dr. Dekay read a paper on the supposed animality of sponges. Mr. Halsey presented a number of specimens of Lichens and Fungi, collected by himself at Saugatuck, (Conn.) among which were fourteen new species and varieties. A memoir by W. E. Coutin was read on the means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the rivers San Juan and Atrato. A verbal communication was made on the probability of the successful cultivation of cotton in this state, from sundry experiments made by Levi M'Keen, esq. of Poughkeepsie. Dr. Torrey presented, in behalf of Dr. Barrett, a collection of mineralogical specimens from Phillipstown, in the Highlands of New-York, among which was a beautiful white Coccolite; being a variety not hitherto noticed. Pres. Mitchill communicated the substance of a letter from M. Thebaud de Berneaud, Perp. Secretary of the Linnæan society, Paris, containing wishes for a friendly understanding and liberal intercourse between that institution and the Lyceum. Mr. I. Cozzens presented some handsome specimens of minerals. Mr. Halsey presented shells from Saugatuck, (Conn.) Specimens of the minerals, petrifactions, and shells of Antigua, were laid on the table, from Capt. Redwood.

Specimens were received from M. Milbert illustrating the geology of the island of St. Pierre Miquelon, near Newfoundland. Dr. Van Rensselaer presented specimens of the marbles and of the iron ores of Vermont and Crown-point. Mr. Halsey presented several specimens of worms. Dr. Dekay offered drawings and descriptions of two of them, supposed to be new species of intestinal worms, inhabiting the body of the common cricket. They were described under the names of ascaris grylli, and fissula grylli.

This being the Anniversary meeting of the Lyceum, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. LL. D. &c.; 1st. Vice President, John Torrey, M. D.; 2d. Vice President, Rev. D. H. Barnes, A. M.; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Dekay, M. D.; Recording Secretary, A. Halsey, Esq.; Treasurer, L. Bull, Esq.

Mr. Barnes reported on specimens of Chiton, animal and shell, from Peru; he considers them as two new species, and describes them at length under the name of Chiton niger and C. echinatus. A translation was read by Dr. Dekay of a letter from Mons. Geoffroi, relative to the organization of diadelphous animals, in which he proposes as subjects of inquiry, 1st. To verify, at any period of gestation, the existence of a fœtus in either uterus. 2dly. To ascertain whether the ovula is found in the fallopian tube or ovary. 3dly. If this product is discovered, to note its characters: is it an egg, i. e. with centre yolk and exterior white, or only an ovule? Mr. Barnes read an essay on the genus Alasmodonta of Say, and described

three new species: A. arcuata; A. rugosa; A. complanata.

Dr. Dekay reported on the scutella quinquefora, and on the ophiura tetragona. Mr. Barnes presented a specimen of an extinct animal, (so supposed,) and described by Say as the pentramite, commonly called althea bud. Dr. Dekay delivered a Lecture for the evening, being a Dissertation on the Literary History and Anatomy of Fishes. A paper was read from Dr. E. James on the Pumice, as it is called, of the Missouri, accompanied with specimens. Bradbury and others supposed it to be produced by the combustion of coal beds. Dr. James calls it amygdaloid; vast deposits of which are found along the base of the rocky mountains. It is infusible, a character in which it differs from the pumice of volcanic or pseudo-volcanic origin. It strongly resembles in external appearance the amygdaloid from Patterson, N. J. Dr. Akerly delivered a Lecture on Polyps or Zoophites, illustrated by splendid transparent figures. Dr. Mitchill read a Lecture on Parasitical Animals, which he divides into molluscous, arachnidal, crustaceous, insects, and zoophites. Dr. M'Nevin read a Lecture on Electric Magnetism. A suite of minerals was received from Mexico, illustrating the geology of Mont Catherine de Crevas. Mr. Cozzens presented some interesting shells from Wappenger's Creek. Dr. Mitchill read an analysis of a work lately published in Paris, on Fossil Trilobites by M. Brongniart, and Fossil Crustacea by M. Demarest. It is a matter of regret that so few of the North American Trilobites are known to the distinguished author. Dr. Van Rensselaer read a Lecture on the Salt Formations of America. A suite of minerals, consisting of petrifactions, agates, jaspers and madrepores from Antigua, was presented by Capt. Redmond. Mr. Halsey reported on the Kalankoe Pinnata of Lamark, which possesses the singular property of sending out gemmæ from the dentations of the leaf, which take root and become new plants.—*Silliman's Journal.*

New Works.—Dr. Torrey of New-York has now in the press a Flora of the Middle and Northern sections of the United States, being a systematic arrangement and description of all the plants hitherto discovered in the United States, north of Virginia. This work will contain original descriptions of all the species which have come under the observation of the author, to which will be added copious synonyms and localities. Its plan will be nearly similar to that of Mr. Elliot's valuable Flora of the Southern States, and will, with that work, and the promised Western Flora of Mr. Nuttall, form as complete an account of the plants of the United States as present knowledge will afford.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Aquatic and Bog Plants, by the Chevalier Schrank.—The botanic garden at Munich was originally laid out by the Chevalier Schell, keeper of the Royal Gardens. His object, in this undertaking, was to establish the main points, and to provide for what was essentially necessary, at the same time leaving room for such future improvements as might appear, according to circumstances, requisite and advisable. In this state the garden was intrusted to me. I found it incumbent upon me, at the outset, to represent to the government, that I felt the want of two things in this garden, otherwise admirably laid out, viz. a rock work, and a place for the growth of aquatic and bog plants. The Chevalier Schell was accordingly charged to supply both those wants, and to consult with me upon the subject. The plan for a rock work, as applicable to a botanic garden, I have submitted to our Academy of Sciences, in whose transactions it will appear. With respect to the aquatic plants, I communicated to the Chevalier Schell the difficulties above-mentioned, owning, at the same time, that I knew of no remedy. He proposed to me canals, or trenches, constructed of brick-work or masonry, to which I objected their want of durability, and their liability to be disjointed and destroyed by the plants themselves. For whereas, according to Bruggman's accurate observations, plants secrete through their roots fluid particles, which are of an acid nature; as soon as the roots come in contact with the cement or mortar of the brick-work the lime is gradually dissolved, and the roots penetrating through the sides loosen the bricks, and thus gain more air. By this means the plants get, by degrees, into the same kind of entanglement and confusion, which I have adverted to in speaking of the ponds, since the sides of the trenches cannot well be made stronger than one brick's thickness. These considerations led M. Schell to think of wooden troughs, and he has successfully executed the idea. Troughs of this description are used in mines, and are like channels or gutters, formed of three planks fastened together

at right angles, which consequently have the shape of long parallelograms. If they be made of such wood as will resist the action of the water, and if they, besides, be saturated with tar, they not only effectually withstand decay for a great number of years, but also the encroachment of the roots of the plants, which cannot act upon them, either chemically or mechanically; and their renewal may thus for a long course of years be unnecessary. Now if grooves be cut in the side planks, and cross boards inserted at certain distances, for the purpose of dividing the space into compartments of different sizes, and if these cross boards be made of the same kind of wood tarred in a like manner, by this contrivance just so much room may be given to each plant as may be desired, for it is only necessary to take away from, or to add to these partitions, in order to contract or to extend the divisions. The means are also thus afforded of managing every division differently, since, for instance, to plants which do not want much water, (as salvinia natans) a deep bed of earth, mixed with small pebbles, may be given, whilst others, that have creeping roots (as hydrocharis morsus-ranæ, menyanthes nymphoides, menyanthes trifoliata) may enjoy a greater depth of water. The garden has three large reservoirs of water, in each of which the level of the water is raised one foot above the quarters destined for plants. Of these quarters one was set apart for aquatics. In this division were laid down six parallel compartments of troughs so united together, as to present the form of so many Greek Π's, the heads of these letters lying alternately in opposite directions. The troughs are one foot six inches in the clear, and of the same depth; they are made of oak planks three inches thick, and well tarred. They are not laid upon the bare ground, but on strong supporters, which are also tarred, and fastened to stout posts. Stone pillars might also be used for this sub-structure. The space below the cross pieces was kept clear the whole length, so as to prevent the bottom of the trough from touching any thing but its supporters. The troughs themselves received a very slight inclination, not amounting to more than an inch and a half in one hundred feet. This inclination gives to the water a fall which is adapted to all plants; it is sufficient for those that admit of a stronger current, and not too much for such as would be carried away by a quicker stream. It is not easy to confine *salvinia natans* within one division, it will perhaps stray into the two adjoining ones; for where it grows naturally, and is exposed to a more rapid current of water, it will sometimes stretch along the whole extent of the rivulet which it inhabits. The species of *lemna* spread through all the divisions. A slighter fall than that given would create too insignificant a current, and the water, besides being liable to be impeded by the plants, might probably become stagnant. The experience of several years has proved that the plants not only do exceedingly well throughout the summer, the stronger kinds not excepted (as *cicuta virosa*, the species of *nymphea*, *acorus calamus*, &c.) but also endure well the winter; the fall alluded to being sufficient to keep the water from freezing, if the precaution be used to cut away the herbage of the plants below the surface of the water, and to cover the trough with a roof of boards, upon which horse litter must be placed. By cutting down the plants, that which would retard the flow of the water is removed, and by the covering the frost is counteracted. In the troughs themselves, at various distances, from one, two, and three feet or more, cross boards, or partitions are inserted, which move in grooves, and serve both to check the excessive spreading of the plants, and, on the other hand, when removed, to add at pleasure to the space. These partitions are somewhat lower than the troughs, in order to allow the current of water to pass over them. The water required for this apparatus, is conducted from the large upper reservoir by means of a leaden pipe of one inch bore, into the first division of the troughs, where it is discharged with a shoot, about the thickness of a finger, which is sufficient to supply all the troughs, to the extent of five hundred feet, and even all the ground that is interposed. Between the sides of the troughs, spaces of eight feet and a half in width are left, which are divided length-ways into three parts, that is to say, into two pathways along the troughs, and a middle part, rather concave, and five feet broad. This middle part is filled at the bottom with a thick layer of strong loam, upon which garden mould, or finer soil, is put in sufficient quantity to receive the bog-plants.* The concave shape alone is calculated to retain the moisture underneath, longer than a level space would

* We may presume, that the author, instead of making the bed for the bog plants of loam and garden mould, would have recommended peat earth, if that had been within his reach. But that species of soil, we are informed, is not to be met with in those parts where he resides. We know that it is the best suited for the cultivation of the plants in question. Under certain circumstances, it may be improved by a mixture of loam. *Sec. Hor. Soc.*

be qualified to do: but it is also provided that the moisture may be increased at will, by letting out the water from the trough into the cavity, by means of apertures at the ends, where the trough turns, and where, for this purpose, a small inclination has been contrived to cause the water to fall. But since these beds are too long to be irrigated sufficiently from one point, an aperture is again made half way in each side of the troughs; by these means the beds are watered from two distinct points. After the water has flowed through all the troughs, the residue is taken off by a drain of sufficient depth to keep the surrounding ground from becoming too damp; which is easily accomplished, as it runs into a bottom of coarse sand, which is of immense depth all around Munich. As in a botanic garden, the stronger kinds of plants must of necessity be taken up, from time to time, to be cleansed, to have their roots pruned, and to be set in better order, an apparatus of this description facilitates the labour greatly; you not only get at the plants, altogether, more conveniently than when they are in ponds, but you may also treat the plants in any given division, as you like, without interfering, in the least, with the other divisions.

On the Management of Cauliflower Plants, to secure good produce during the Winter, by Mr. G. Cockburn.—I sow the seeds of the early cauliflower in a south border, in the beginning of July, and as soon as the plants come up, I thin them out to twelve or fourteen inches apart, where I suffer them to remain, keeping them clean, and watering them occasionally, till about the middle of November, by which time they all produce heads from ten to thirty inches in circumference. As they are not hardy enough to bear more than three or four degrees of frost, I remove them at that time into a shed which will keep out ten degrees of frost, taking care to retain as much mould about their roots as possible, and to remove all their decayed leaves. In the shed they are planted in mould, keeping a space of about an inch between each head. In this state they are frequently looked over with care, their dead leaves removed, and those heads cut for present use which shew any disposition to decay. When severe frost occurs, the plants are covered with dry short hay. By this management I have been able to send three dishes of cauliflowers to the table every week during the Autumn and Winter until February.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for improvements in the art of printing, painting, or staining silk, cotton, woollen, and other cloths, and paper, parchment, vellum, leather, and other substances, by means of blocks or surface-printing. Edinburgh, July 31, 1823.

W. Palmer, of London, for improvements in the machinery applicable to printing on calico or other woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of cotton, linen, wool, or silk. Edinburgh, August 4, 1823.

L. J. Pouchee, of Queen-street, Holborn, for machinery or apparatus, to be used or employed in the casting and making of metal types. Communicated by a stranger residing abroad. Edinburgh, August 12, 1823.

J. Smith, of Droitwich, for an apparatus for the applying of steam for the cooling and concentration of solutions in general, crystallising the muriate of soda from brines containing that salt, melting and refining of tallow and oils, boiling of sugar, distilling, and other similar purposes. Edinburgh, August 18, 1823.

W. Wigton, of Derby, for improvements on steam-engines. Edinburgh, August 18, 1823.

J. Butler and F. Gleave, of Manchester, for a new machine, engine, or mechanical contrivance, for feeding or supplying steam-boiler furnaces, or other furnaces, with coals, cokes, or other fuel, by machinery, whereby the quantity of smoke proceeding therefrom is greatly reduced, and a great saving is effected in the quantity of fuel consumed, and in the labour necessary for feeding and supplying the same therewith. Edinburgh, August 28, 1823.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St Luke's, for an improvement in the preparation, for various useful purposes, of pitch and of tar, separately or in union, by an admixture of other ingredients with either or both of them. Edinburgh, September 5, 1823.

T. Leach, of Friday-street, London, for improvements in certain parts of the machinery for roving and spinning wool, cotton, silk, flax, and all other fibrous substances. Edinburgh, September 6, 1823.

M. A. Robinson, of Red Lion-street; for improvements in the mode of preparing the vegetable matter, commonly called pearl-barley, and grits or groats, made from the corns of barley and oats, by which material, when so prepared, a superior mucilaginous beverage may be produced in a few minutes. Edinburgh, October 2, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works; for an improvement in the construction of weaving-looms impelled by machinery, whereby a greater quantity of cloth may be weaved in a given time, without injury to the fabric, than by any application of power for that purpose heretofore employed. Edinburgh, October 10, 1823.

J. Henfry, of Little Henry-street, Surrey; and A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Surrey; for machinery for casting types. Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1823.

W. Robson, of St. Dunstan's-hill, London; for a method to prevent or protect against fraudulent practices upon bankers' checks, bills of exchange, and various species of mercantile, commercial, and other correspondence. Edinburgh October 17, 1823.

J. Johnston, of Waterloo Bridge-wharf, Middlesex; for improvements on drags to be used for carriages. Edinburgh, October 17, 1823.

J. F. Beale, of Christian-street, St. George's in the East; and T. T. Benningfield, of Whitechapel; for improvements in steam-engines. Edinburgh, October 23, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

The Life of Shakspeare: Enquiries into the originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters; and Essays on the ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages. By A. Skottowe. In 2 vols. 8vo.

So much has already been done in illustrating Shakspeare's Life and Works, that there really seemed little room for a publication like the present. The labours of M. Douce, in elucidating our ancient drama, are well known and properly appreciated; and (later still) Dr. Drake has swept into his ponderous quartos all the information which could be collected on the subject of "Shakspeare and his Times." Mr. Dunlop, also, in his excellent "History of Fiction," has traced most of our great dramatist's plots to their original sources; so that, in fact, Mr. Skottowe has had little more to do than make a selection from the copious materials which lay before him. This he has accomplished in an agreeable manner; and to those who do not possess the works of his predecessors, his labours will be found useful and amusing. The biographers of Shakspeare have all of them experienced the difficulty of writing the Life of a man of whom nothing is known, and his memoirs, therefore, contain rather a history of the stage at the period when he lived, than a personal narrative of his life. We may imagine the dearth of materials for a work like this, when we find the biographers diligently searching the town records of Stratford for an insight into the family affairs of the poet, and extracting from those documents the important information, that "in the year 1578, John Shakspeare (our dramatist's father) was indebted five pounds to a baker at Stratford, and compelled to obtain collateral securities for its payment!" vol. i. p. 5. The Essays in these volumes do not display much research, and become very insipid when we remember the Criticisms of William A. Schlegel.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry and Letters, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his great contemporaries. By James Prior, Esq. 8vo. 16s.

It has always been the fate of statesmen to meet in their biographers with either panegyrists or defamers. The political life of Burke, especially, was such as to render an impartial account of it as improbable as it was desirable. With regard to his public conduct every one can form his own conclusions, and a volume of 600 pages was scarcely required to illustrate a subject so well understood; but the character of the politician is a matter of much more difficult speculation. The course pursued by Burke was so extraordinary as certainly to render either the purity of his motives, or the soundness of his judgment, exceedingly questionable; but, upon a fair review of his life, the latter seems to be the more rational conclusion. The whole style of Burke's character proves him to have been a man of high imagination and powerful feeling; but there is little in it of that calm and useful good sense which is often, and we believe correctly, considered incompatible with more brilliant qualities. Surely the conduct of Burke, with respect to the French Revolution, is sufficient to demonstrate the folly of regarding him as a man of a cool and considerate judgment. The frenzied zeal which he displayed upon this subject must for ever discredit him as a statesman in the mind of every sensible person. In the horrors expressed by him at the atrocities committed during the Revolution, every one can sympathize; but no man, of a clear and unclouded intellect, will permit that feeling, as Burke did, to blind him to the evils of the dreadful system which produced so awful a consummation. Nor can the conduct of Burke in promoting and approving the interference of foreign powers to regulate the internal affairs of France, be justified by any sound principle of international policy. We have seen, in the fatal termination of the Spanish conflict, the necessary result of recognizing so dangerous a power. But upon these and similar topics, in which the character of Burke is involved, the reader must not expect much information from Mr. Prior, who can discover in the life of his hero nothing but the most harmonious consistency, the most lofty integrity, and the most unbounded wisdom. Even the strong political bias with which Mr. Prior has evidently approached his task, has not prevented him from eulogising the part taken by Mr. Burke with regard to the American Revolution, though, at the same time, we meet with some very equivocal passages relative to the merits of that question. The hesitation of Congress in acceding to the Declaration of Independence, is styled "a proof that the passions of moderate men, excited by the arts of the more designing, shrunk from the ultimate consequences of their own violence;" and the author appears to regret that "scales so nicely poised," were not by the English ministry "turned in favour of their country."

The style of the present volume is not altogether free from exceptions; but the errors which we have remarked have arisen probably from inattention. The memoir is a very copious one, and from the subject of it necessarily interesting.

The Life of the Right Rev. J. Taylor, D.D. with a Critical Examination of his Writings. By Reginald Heber, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

A Key, or Familiar Introduction to the Science of Botany. By A. Selwyn. 12mo.

This is a useful little work as an introduction to one of the most pleasing of the sciences. It is designed for the female student, and seems particularly well adapted to familiarise the mind to the first principles of botany, a study as healthful

as it is elegant; and leading to a love of nature, and an admiration of beauties in other departments of her wide-extended domain.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. By J. Britton and A. Pugin. Nos. 6 and 7.

The plates in the later numbers of this interesting work, as well as the sections and plans, are executed with the same spirit that characterized the first. The Exchange, St. Bride's Church, Covent Garden by Jones, Mary-le-Bone, the Russel and London Institutions, Henry VIIth's Chapel, Somerset House, &c. are among the later engravings. The text, as before, is concise, but contains all the information necessary.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Ancient Buildings in England, &c. By John Carter, F.S.A. 4 vols. 16mo. 2*l.* 2s.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, delineated. 4to. To be completed in 12 numbers, at 7s.

HISTORY.

The Greek Revolution, its Origin and Progress. Together with some Remarks on the Religion, National Character, &c. in Greece. By Edward Blaquiere, Esq. Author of an Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, &c. 8vo. 12s.

An historian of Revolutions, like Mr. Blaquiere, has an arduous task to perform in these times, when

——— "the strife
Between tyrants and freemen has spread through the world,"

and the nations on every side are asserting their claim to be considered as something more than the mere property of their rulers. The Spanish Revolution was watched by Mr. Blaquiere with an observant eye, and the account of it given by him is the best which has yet been presented to the public. We would hope that the struggle of which he has now become the historian, may have a more successful issue—a hope which we are more readily inclined to indulge after a perusal of the narrative before us. When we consider what has been already accomplished by the Greeks, and under what circumstances of difficulty and depression, we cannot but anticipate a successful termination of the great conflict in which they are engaged. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Greek cause should not have excited more interest in England than it appears to have done; but the fact may perhaps be accounted for, when we remember the vast and numerous political changes which have taken place, and are still taking place around us. The Neapolitan and Spanish Revolutions, and the changes in South America, have excited and engrossed a degree of public interest which appears to have left little room for sympathy in the affairs of Greece. We were, therefore, gratified to observe the publication of the present volume, which is well calculated to throw much light upon the subject to which it relates, and to impress the reader with a strong feeling of the importance and justice of the Greek cause. Mr. Blaquiere has spent a considerable time in Greece, and the narrative before us contains the results of his personal observations and local inquiries.

The History of London; or interesting Memorials of its Rise, Progress, and present State. By Sholto and Reuben Percy. 3 vols. 18mo. 16s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Discourse on the Study of the Laws. By the Hon. Roger North. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection. With Notes and Illustrations by a Member of the Inner Temple.

The legal antiquarian is well acquainted with the name of Roger North, who has preserved in his Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford, and in his "Examen," a mass of curious information relative to the lawyers of his day—the worst period of our legal history. Roger North himself attained considerable honours in his profession, being appointed Attorney-General to James II. and, owing to the kind instructions of his brother the Lord Keeper, was, it may be presumed, a lawyer of no mean learning. The present treatise, which may, perhaps, be considered as much the work of the Lord Keeper as of his younger brother, (so frequently is the authority of the former cited,) displays an intimate acquaintance with the theory and practice of the old law, and may, upon the whole, be regarded as a curious and valuable accession to our stores of legal literature. The style of the author in this, as in his other works, is careless, rugged, and sometimes almost unintelligible. Numerous notes and illustrations are added by the editor, who has given some directions for a more modern course of study. A short memoir of the author, and a pleasing portrait of him, are prefixed to the work.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

On Injuries of the Spine and Thigh Bone, in two Lectures delivered in the School of Great Windmill-street. By C. Bell. 1 vol. 4to. 16s.

A short Treatise on the Section of the prostate Gland in Lithotomy. By C. Aston Key. 4to. 9s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland, or an Inquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as regards their moral and political Influence. 12mo.

A much better book than this might be written on a subject so important. The periodical press has become so powerful an engine, that a full inquiry into its history, operation, and effects, would be highly desirable. The present volume, which was probably suggested by a late article in the Edinburgh Review, does not contain much real information on the subject, but is chiefly filled with the author's own speculations, which are not always of the wisest character, or the most impartial tendency. We may judge of the writer's principles when we find him defending the system of personal slander in which some of our newspapers indulge, and advocating the cause of the Beacon and the Sentinel. Although the newspaper press alone forms the subject of his pages, yet he cannot refrain from stepping out of his way to vituperate the Edinburgh Review. "It

is hard," he observes, "to say, whether the wild acts of the Revolutionists of France, or the wilder dreams of the writers in this Northern Luminary, have had the greater tendency to inflame the prejudices of the people, and to engender principles dangerous to the stability of the British empire!"

The style of this volume is by no means good. What, for instance, will our readers think of "Hunting the effusions of the press like a partridge on the mountains!"

Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation and Commerce, from the earliest records to the 19th century. By William Stevenson, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

A literal Translation of Drakenborch's Text of the 21st Book of Livy, with the Text, Ordo, Notes, and Variæ Lectiones, &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Naturalist's Repository of Exotic Natural History, consisting of elegantly coloured Plates, &c. Vols. I. and II. 4*l*. 4s.

The Conchologist's Companion, comprising the Instincts and Constructions of Testaceous Animals, &c.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Trials; a Tale. By the author of the "Favourite of Nature," &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

"The Favourite of Nature," a tale which is or ought to be known to all novel readers, obtained for its author a reputation which, if not increased, was at least sustained by the publication of "Osmond." The most striking merit of both these novels was an energy of feeling, a strength of passion, which worked upon the heart of the reader, and commanded his sympathies in no common manner. The death of Eliza Rivers, in the former work, is one of the most affecting scenes with which we are acquainted. In the present volume the author has abandoned her most powerful weapons; and in exemplifying the milder virtues of patience, resignation, and piety, has lost much of the interest which attached to her ardent delineations of the stronger passions of the heart. The "Trials" of the heroine arise out of the miseries of an union with a weak-minded and thoughtless man, who involves himself and his wife in distress and ruin; and though the sweet temper and noble conduct of Matilda are painted with a clever pencil, yet the interest of the reader is never excited in a very lively manner. We cannot but object, also, to the frequent introduction of much highly-wrought religious sentiment, which does not appear calculated to produce a good impression. We are actually favoured in the last volume with a considerable portion of the sermon of a reverend divine.

Castle Baynard, or the Days of John; a Romance. 8vo. 8s.

The Inheritance. By the author of "Marriage." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

The Witch Finder; a Romance. 3 vols. 1*l*. 1s.

Ourika; a Tale from the French. 12mo. 3s.

Past Events; an Historical Novel of the 18th century. By the author of "The Wife and Mistress." 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

POETRY.

Songs of Solyma, or a new version of the Psalms of David; the long ones being compressed in general into two parts or portions of Psalmody, comprising their prophetic evidences and principal beauties. By Baptist Noel Turner, M.A. &c. &c. 8vo. 5s.

We are so accustomed to the prose version of the Psalms in the fine language of the authorised translation, that attempts to render them into English verse have not in general met with that success which might reasonably be expected. In truth, the poets who have undertaken the task have more frequently been qualified for it by their zeal and piety, than by their poetical talents; and it still remains to be seen with what success the efforts of a poet of high genius exerted in such a cause would be attended. The versions before us are evidently the production of a man of taste and ability; and when it is considered that they were written after the author had passed his eightieth year, they must certainly be regarded as an extraordinary instance of mental vigour at so advanced a period of life. The versification is always easy and flowing, and many of the Psalms are rendered into very bold and spirited metre.

The Old English Drama; a Selection of Plays from the Old English Dramatists. No. I. The Second Maiden's Tragedy. crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

It is with pleasure that we notice the first number of a work which promises to be highly creditable to our literature. Many excellent dramas of the time of Shakspeare, of great rarity, are only to be met with in the cabinets of the curious; and it is principally with the view of introducing these plays to the notice of the public, that the present collection has been projected. It is at the same time proposed to mingle with these more obscure dramas, the principal and most deserving part of the plays in Dodsley's Collection, and thus to form a more complete body of English dramatic literature than has hitherto appeared in print. The present number contains a tragedy, now first printed from the MS. in the Lansdown Collection, and is one of the plays which escaped the hands of Warburton's cook. Whoever may be the author, it is a drama of very considerable merit. The Bibliomaniac will notice the work before us with approbation, as a specimen of very neat typography.

The Silent River; a dramatic Poem. Faithful and Forsaken; a dramatic Poem. By Robert Sulivan. 12mo.

This little volume will not, we feel persuaded, notwithstanding its unobtrusive shape, be overlooked by any true lover of poetry, who will at the same time regard it as the earnest and promise of future, and even higher excellence. Mr.

Sulivan has sought for inspiration where alone it is to be found—in the bosom of Nature, and in the recesses of the human heart. His descriptions of natural scenery are at once simple, rich, and vivid; and his delineations of human feelings and passions are no less faithful and pleasing. In "The Silent River" he has succeeded in throwing round a very few characters and a very simple story, an interest which a much more intricate machinery often fails to produce; it is, in fact, a highly affecting little tragedy. In "Faithful and Forsaken" there is a greater play of fancy, and perhaps a greater richness of description than in the "Silent River," though, upon the whole, we feel inclined to prefer the latter poem. The character of Annabelle, the "faithful and forsaken," is, indeed, very beautifully drawn; and the tender love which she still bears towards her unfaithful lover is most poetically described.

Annabelle.

"Must I not
Remain your friend?—This morn, while yet the sun
Dwelt with a crimson mist upon our vineyard,
And purple clouds, like happy lovers, stole
With smiles and tears into each other's bosom,
I threw my lattice wide to drink the stream
Of liquid odours rolling from the south;
And then came mix'd with it a marriage song,
Whose distant melody did seem to dance
Upon a hundred lips of youthful revelry,
And bells and flageolets, and all the sounds
Befitting happiness and summer sunshine.
'Twas a strange thing to weep at, yet I wept—
I know not why.—Some weep for grief, and some
For joy—but I for neither, or for both
Mix'd in a feeling more beloved than either,
Which weigh'd my heart down like a drooping
bough
O'erloaded with its luxury of roses.
And then—and then—the thoughts of silly maids
Run wilder than these roving vines—I found
My hands were clasp'd together, and my spirit
Stole from my eyes with a dim sense of prayer,
Which had no words. I begg'd a gentle fortune
Upon the newly wedded—pray'd I not
For *thee*, Eustache?"

Posthumous Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. 8vo.

Whatever may be the general impression as to the nature and effect of Mr. Shelley's speculative opinions, no one will, we think, deny his high and peculiar merits as a poet; and it is merely in that character that we shall notice the present collection of his writings, which is edited by his widow, who has added to it a preface, written in a very powerful and feeling manner. The great characteristics of Mr. Shelley's poetry are a very high and sometimes obscure imagination, a passionate attachment to the beauties of nature, and a wonderful grace and power of versification. The faithful and glowing pictures which his poems present of beautiful scenery and natural objects, to us give them their greatest charm. "His life," says Mrs. S. "was spent in the contemplation of nature;" and again, "Such was his love of nature, that every page of his poetry is associated in the minds of his friends with the loveliest scenes of the countries which he inhabited." In his descriptions of flowers, and in the delightful illustrations which he derives from them, he is always most happy. The facilities of versification which Mr. Shelley possessed, have, perhaps, led him to make too many experiments in metre, of which the present volume furnishes some instances. One of his longer poems is written very successfully in the *terza rima*. The following affecting lines were composed when "ill-health and continual pain preyed upon his powers, and the solitude in which he lived, particularly on his first arrival in Italy, although congenial to his feelings, must frequently have weighed upon his spirits."

Stanzas written in Dejection, near Naples.

"The sun is warm, the sky is clear,
The waves are dancing fast and bright,
Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
The purple noon's transparent light
Around its unexpanded buds;
Like many a voice of one delight,
The winds, the birds, the ocean floods,
The City's voice itself is soft, like Solitude's.

"I see the Deep's untrampled floor
With green and purple seaweeds strown;
I see the waves upon the shore,
Like light dissolved in star-showers, thrown;
I sit upon the sands alone,
The lightning of the noon-tide ocean
Is flashing round me, and a tone
Arises from its measured motion,
How sweet! did any heart now share in my emotion.

"Alas! I have nor hope nor health,
Nor peace within nor calm around,
Nor that content surpassing wealth
The sage in meditation found,
And walked with inward glory crowned—
Nor fame, nor power, nor love, nor leisure.
Others I see whom these surround—
Smiling they live and call life pleasure;—
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure.

"Yet now despair itself is mild,
Even as the winds and waters are;
I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away the life of care
Which I have borne and yet must bear,
Till death like sleep might steal on me,
And I might feel in the warm air
My cheek grow cold, and hear the sea
Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony.

"Some might lament that I were cold,
As I, when this sweet day is gone,
Which my lost heart, too soon grown old,
Insults with this untimely moan;
They might lament—for I am one
Whom men love not,—and yet regret,
Unlike this day, which, when the sun
Shall on its stainless glory set,
Will linger, though enjoy'd, like joy in memory yet."

We have not space to notice the longer poems contained in this volume, some of which are tinctured with the writer's peculiar views. In the first of them, "Julian and Maddalo," we fancy that an allusion is intended to the character and sentiments of the author and Lord Byron; and in this, and in other respects, it is a most singular

poem. There is one passage in particular which, when the melancholy fate of the author is remembered, furnishes one of those remarkable coincidences which, upon some minds, make so powerful and undue an impression.

"As much skill as need to pray,
In thanks or hope for their dark lot have they,
To their stern maker," I replied.—"O ho!
You talk as in years past," said Maddalo.
"'Tis strange men change not. You were ever still
Among Christ's flock a perilous infidel—
A wolf for the meek lambs: if you can't swim,
Beware of Providence."

The Cross and the Crescent; a Metrical Romance; by the Rev. J. Beresford. 8vo. 14s.

The Loves of the Colours; a Poem. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Poems and other Writings. By the late Edward Ruston, of Liverpool. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

The Sea-Songs of Charles Dibdin, with a Memoir of his Life and Writings. By W. Kitchener, M.D. 8vo. 1*l.* 12s.

Conrad and other Poems. By R. A. Templeman, LL.D. 8vo. 5s.

The Principles of Rhythm, both in Speech and Music, &c. By the Rev. R. Rae, A.B.

The Brides of Florence, a Play in five acts; with Historical Notes and Poems. By Randolph Fitz-Eustace. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Theodore, or the Gamester's Progress: a Poetic Tale.

The American Mariners, or the Atlantic Voyage: a Moral Poem, &c. 12mo. 8s.

THEOLOGY.

Liturgical Considerations; or an Apology for the Daily Service of the Church contained in the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. W. Shephard. 12mo. 5s.

A Sermon on the Religious Observance of Good Friday. By the Rev. W. Bond. 8vo. 1s.

A Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struenzee. By Dr. Munter. 8vo. 8s.

The Difficulties of Infidelity. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

The Wonders of Elora, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora, in the East Indies, by the route of Poona, Aumed-Nuggur, and Toka, returning by Dowlutabad and Aurungabad; with some general observations on the people and country. By John B. Seeley, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. 8vo. 16s.

Although we have so many descriptions of India, we did not, before the appearance of the present volume, possess any detailed and accessible accounts of the singular antiquities of Elora. These stupendous temples, the origin of which is unknown, are hewn out of the solid rock; and, whether we regard the magnificence of their dimensions, the labour which must have been required in the construction of them, or their remote antiquity, may be fairly said to vie with the Egyptian pyramids. The following passage will give some idea of these wonderful structures.

"Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad: this unrivalled fane, rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet—its length about 145 feet, by 62 broad—having well-formed doorways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference; and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome figure galleries, or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about thirteen feet two inches broad all round, and in height fourteen feet and a half; while, positively, *above* these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world."

Captain Seeley's work contains, in addition to his copious descriptions of the Temples of Elora, a narrative of his journey thither, and of his residence at Aurungabad, and Aumed-Nuggur, as well as much information upon Indian affairs in general. In his observations upon Oriental politics, he is not, however, very successful. He argues at considerable length against the propriety of recognizing a free press in India; and informs us, that Mr. Adam, the late governor-general, and his coadjutors, deserve the warmest praise for the restrictive measures adopted by them! It has always appeared to us to be a very bitter satire upon our government in India to assert that any real danger is to be apprehended to it from the existence of a free press. If the system be a good one, it will necessarily derive support and stability from free discussion; if it be a bad one, the sooner it arrives at its termination, the greater will be the benefit both to England and India. Would a free press, asks Capt. S. render the immense population of India a jot happier, more enlightened, or more virtuous? He thinks not, but he does not favour us with the grounds of his opinion. He tells us, indeed, that "India is incapable of appreciating freedom,

or the blessings of Christianity; and that our present system of government in India, contrasted with that of the native powers, is a real blessing." The latter position may be granted; but does it prove that the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, which must inevitably follow the introduction of a free press, would have the effect of restoring the barbarism and tyranny which formerly disgraced the Native governments. Capt. S. refers to the American Revolution, but he forgets the true lesson which that revolution has taught. We hope that the time is not far distant, when the real nature of our colonial policy will be better understood.

Journal of a Residence in Ashantee. By Joseph Dupuis, Esq. late his Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul for that Kingdom. Comprising Notes and Researches relative to the Gold Coast, and the Interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic MSS. and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Origin and Causes of the present War.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor. By W. M. Leake, F.R.S. 8vo. 15s.

Narrative of a Tour through parts of the Netherlands, Holland, &c. By C. Tennant, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 1*l.* 5s.

Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piemont, &c. &c. By the Rev. S. Gilly, M A. 1 vol. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Letters from North America, written during a Tour in the United States and Canada. By Adam Hodgson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Mémoires Politiques du General Doppet. 1 vol. 8vo. (Political Memoirs of General Doppet.)

Doppet, a native of Savoy, was a physician of some eminence, but during the warlike fever of the Revolution he exchanged the lancet for the lance, and became a general about the time when Toulon was taken by the English. Napoleon has consecrated his name by a few lines. His memoirs, without being very interesting, are yet deserving of notice, as furnishing some additional traits of the physiognomy of that period.

Mémoires Historiques de la Reaction Royaliste dans le Midi, et sur les Assassinats commis pour le Cause du Roi en 1793, par le Citoyen Freron, Representant du Peuple. (Historical Memoirs of the Royalist Reaction in the South, and of the Assassinations committed for supporting the Cause of the King in 1793.)

This representative of the people was the son of Freron, the journalist, upon whom Voltaire poured out such unceasing and bitter sarcasm. These memoirs afford some curious information upon the organized system of massacre and assassination which existed in the South of France.

De la Monarchie Fraçaise au 1 Janvier, 1824. Par M. le Comte de Montlosier. 1 vol. 8vo. (On the French Monarchy to the first of January, 1824. By M. le Comte de Montlosier.)

This is decidedly the best royalist pamphlet that has appeared at Paris for a considerable time. The author is a man of talent and penetration; and, for a foreigner who may be curious as to the internal politics of France, his book is one of the best to consult. He clearly sees where the difficulty lies, "Les gens du tiers etat qui ont plus d'esprit et d'argent que les nobles." The Jesuits may take upon themselves to model the rising generation in France; but what is to be done with the men who have been educated in the central schools during the Republic from 1792 to 1800, and those who have been brought up in the semi-liberal Lyceums of Napoleon, from 1800 to 1814? M. de Montlosier displays no little acuteness in the treatment of these knotty points; added to which he is almost as amusing as the vivacious Abbé de Pradt.

Douze cent trente trois verités sur les Theatres de Paris. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twelve Hundred and Thirty-three Truisms on the Theatres of Paris, &c..)

This book will prove an acceptable acquisition to a foreigner who wishes, in frequenting the theatres of Paris, to have a peep behind the curtain. The work is modelled upon the celebrated "Petit Almanach des Grands Hommes" by Rivarol, which had so much success before the Revolution. A portrait of each actor and actress is given in a few lines, with characteristic anecdotes and some idea of the matériel of the theatres. These brief, but often satisfactory notices, amount to 1233 paragraphs; many of which prove the authors to have been no strangers to the green-room. From some of them it appears that the share in the receipts of the theatre, which come to a successful author of "Vaudevilles," amounts to 1700 francs a month in Paris alone. On the first night of the representation of a new piece, two hundred "chevaliers du lustre," or hired applauders, are sent into the pit to support the piece, and shout down, and, if necessary, beat down any opposition. M. Berthon, a composer of very mediocre talents, has gained for several years back 27,000 francs a-year by his operas. Madlle. Mars gave presents to the amount of 6000 francs to the celebrated Geoffroy, who was the lion of journalists from 1800 to 1811. This was money well laid out, for Geoffroy really opened the eyes of the public to the merits of this inimitable actress, who has gained no less than 600,000 francs, a most enormous sum for France. With the aid of this book, a stranger will find his enjoyment of the Parisian theatres doubled. It will enable him to understand the allusions, jests, and apostrophes of the *Parterre*, which sometimes offer the most comic part of the entertainment.

Vingt quatre heures d'une Femme sensible; par Madame la Princesse de S——. 1 vol. 8vo. (Twenty-four Hours of a Woman of Feeling; by Madame the Princess of S——.)

Madame Constance Pipelet, the wife of a surgeon, was celebrated some twenty years ago as a poetess—possessed of considerable wit, an elevated soul, and some talent for writing; she became an object of great attraction under the Consulate, from 1800 to 1804; and finished by marrying the Prince de Salm, a German. Stimulated by the success of "Ourika," a sentimental tale, by the Duchess de Duras, the Princess de Salm has drawn from her portfolio and published a little romance with the above attractive title. It was written, it appears, several years ago. It is an account of the mental struggle and anguish, the alternate hope and despair of a very ardent-minded woman; who, from the delay of a letter and some ambiguous appearances, is led to suppose that the man whom she most passionately loved, and with whom she was on the point of forming an union, had sacrificed her to another. This agony of a day is traced with a pen of fire, the interest flags not for a moment, and the reader is kept in a delicious fever of sentimental excitation for two hours, about the time necessary to read the romance. The success of this interesting brochure has been prodigious. It is in the hands of every *femme sensible*, from the princess to the porteress, in Paris. It has altogether extinguished "Ourika."

Eveline, Roman, 1 vol. 12mo. Invitation à des Personnes pieuses pour former des Societés Bibliques des Femmes. (Eveline, a Romance. An invitation to the Pious to form Biblical Female Societies.)

These two publications are by the Duchess de Broglie. This lady is remarkable for two things: first, for being the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael; and, secondly, for having said one day in her own drawing-room to a young poet—"Monsieur, quand on a le malheur de n'avoir pas de naissance, il est fort bien d'acquerir du talent." This maxim appeared a particularly strange one, as coming from the daughter of Mad. de Stael. However this may be, a well-understood self-love should have deterred the daughter of the writer of "Corinne" and "Delphine" from ever entering the lists of literary enterprise; but the example of the Duchess de Duras, whose name, as the author of "Ourika," has been posting on the four winds of Heaven, about Paris at least, for the last two months, was too irresistible. Indeed, such has been the ferment caused by the success of this fair Duchess's black *chef-d'œuvre*, in the noble brains of the high and titled dames in Paris, that they are threatened with scores of romances by fair and aristocratic hands. Ladvocat, the fashionable bookseller, promises six of this privileged caste for the month of December next. The outline of the Duchess de Broglie's little romance is as follows. Eveline, the heroine, is the only child of a rich and noble Irish family, which has sought a refuge in France. She is rich and beautiful; and her parents wish to marry her to a French nobleman. Eveline has, however, traced out for herself a humbler road to happiness, by falling in love with a young painter. Her family, indignant at the thought of such a mis-alliance, put an end to all communication between her and the object of her passion. The consequence is, that Eveline falls sick, a rapid decline comes on, in the last stage of which her terrified family consent to her union with her lover. The young painter is accordingly sent for, but he arrives only time enough to receive her last sigh, as, while he is impressing a kiss upon her lips, she expires. The story is simple and common-place enough, and argues but little power of invention in the author; nor is the absence of this quality compensated for by any remarkable force of style or skilful treatment of the passions. The most piquant thing about the work is its being written by a person so well known for her exaggerated respect for rank and title, while the object of the story is to shew the evil consequences resulting from this very prejudice. But this is another trait to add to the history of that hypocritical liberality of sentiment which pervades the upper classes of society. In France every one has read Eveline, and every one finds fault with it. Few have read the Duchess's *brochure* upon the Bible Societies, and yet all tongues are loud in its praise.

Tableau Slave du Ve Siecle. Par Madame la Princesse Woulkousky. (A Sclavonic Picture of the Fifteenth Century. By the Princess Woulkousky.)

This is another effort of vanity in the shape of a romance, superinduced by the success of "Ourika." What a waste of paper, pens, ink, time, and fine eyes, has not the Duchess de Duras to answer for! The prudery of the Parisian ladies has been not a little shocked by the strange costume of the heroine of this romance. Indeed it is not a little embarrassing to describe the dress, or rather the want of dress, of the fair Sclavonian. Though Madame Woulkousky piques herself upon the historical accuracy of her picture, yet we cannot but help thinking it rather strange that the Sclavonian ladies, who were not residing exactly near the equator, should even in the fifth century have been totally independent of milliners, and gone about their ordinary occupations in the simple costume which Eve wore before she had the fatal *tete a tete* with the serpent. The Romance, though altogether extravagant, has been read with curiosity. The Parisians say they have found in it the confirmation of a remark once made by Napoleon, who said, "Ouvrez le jabot bien plissé d'un Russe, et vous trouvez le poil de l'ours." (Open the well-plaited frill of a Russian's shirt, and you will find underneath the shaggy skin of a bear.) This production of the Princess Woulkousky has attracted notice on the same principle as the works of Count Orloff have done. The thing is neither rich nor rare, but only extraordinary as being the production of a Russian. The Princess has fortified her text with numerous citations from Karamsin's History. She endeavours to prove, by sixty-two notes, that the cannibalic manners of her characters really flourished in the fifth century.

LITERARY REPORT.

We have much pleasure in hearing that the Literary World is likely to be in a great measure compensated for the loss of Lord Byron's Memoirs, by the production of some Private Correspondence, which we are informed will appear early in July, with Notes and Observations, by one of his earliest and most confidential friends.

Mr. Dupuis' Account of the Ashantees, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. T. Arnold, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been for many years employed in writing a History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the Death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.—The first volume, from the rise of the Roman State to the formation of the Second Triumvirate, A. U. C. 710, B. C. 44, will soon be published.

An Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, by J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. F.L.S. will shortly appear.

The Second Part of the Modern History of Wilts, containing the Hundred of Heytesbury, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. is about to be published.

A Life of Rafaelle D'Urbino is preparing for the press, drawn from the most authentic sources, together with an enumeration of his most celebrated Works in different Collections, and Remarks upon his powers as an Artist. In one vol. 8vo.

Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor, by J. Johnson, Printer, is preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 18mo. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood. Dedicated by permission to the Roxburghe Club.

Mr. J. P. Wood has nearly ready for publication, in one vol. 12mo. A Life of Law of Lauriston, projector of the Mississippi scheme: containing a detailed Account of the Nature, Rise, and Progress, of this extraordinary Joint Stock Company, with many curious Anecdotes of the Rage for Speculating in its Funds, and the disastrous Consequences of its Failure.

Mr. Lambert, Vice-President of the Linnæan Society, has been a long time engaged on the Second Volume of his splendid Work,—a Description of the Genus Pinus, which is expected to appear in the course of the month.

Mr. Swainson has in the press a small work on the Zoology of Mexico, containing descriptions of the animals collected there by Mr. Bullock, and intended as an Appendix to the Travels of the latter in that country.

A series of lithographic prints of Scenery in Egypt and Nubia, from drawings by Bossi, a Roman artist, are about to appear in Numbers, executed by Messrs. Harding and Westall.

Mr. Basil Montague, we hear, intends to publish a complete and correct edition of Lord Bacon's Works.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, of Islington, has on the eve of publication, a small volume entitled Richmond and its Vicinity, with a Glance at Twickenham, Strawberry-Hill, and Hampton Court.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, consisting of unedited pieces in Prose and Verse, will be published in a few days, for the exclusive benefit of his family.

A Tale is in progress from the pen of Mr. Reginald Morrice, to be entitled "Owen Glendower." It is founded partly on the popular traditions of Wales, and partly on authentic history. The Author avows it to be his wish, in this announcement, to interest the attention of the great Northern Genius to the rich stores of Welsh romantic History; in which case he would be content to withdraw his own unpretending composition.

In the Press.—Bibliotheca Biblica, a Select list of Books on Sacred Literature; with notices Biographical, Critical, and Bibliographical, intended as a Guide to the consultation of the most useful Writers on Biblical Subjects. In one vol. 8vo. By William Orme, Author of the Life of John Owen, D.D.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, adapted for Families and Young Persons, by the Omission of objectionable Passages. By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S., &c. Editor of the Family Shakspeare, &c. &c.

The Czar; an Historical Tragedy. By Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.

An Enquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men, as Witnesses in Courts of Justice; with Cautions and Directions for their guidance. By J. G. Smith, M.D.

Memoirs of the Rose; comprising Botanical, Poetical, and Miscellaneous Recollections of that celebrated Flower, in a series of Letters to a Lady. In one vol. 18mo.

Patmos and other Poems. By James Edmeston, Author of Sacred Lyrics, in one volume. Published for the benefit of benevolent Institutions connected with the Churches and Congregations of the Rev. H. F. Burder, and of the Rev. H. A. Cox, of Hackney.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
May 1	45	67	29,85	29,89	May 17	33	58	29,92	29,89
2	48	55	29,85	29,76	18	43	63	29,88	29,75
3	45	49	29,54	29,48	19	42	56	29,71	29,75
4	39	51	29,54	29,61	20	39	53	29,66	29,73
5	38	63	29,76	29,80	21	28-5	57	29,78	29,81
6	45	63	29,80	29,84	22	31	50	29,87	29,88
7	42	67	29,78	29,87	23	33	60	29,86	29,84
8	45	70	30,05	30,19	24	37	54	29,84	29,86
9	47	61	30,22	30,21	25	33	61	30,03	30,11
10	49	66	29,98	29,85	26	45	64	30,26	30,36
11	42	55	29,91	29,89	27	43	69	30,45	30,48
12	42	55	29,84	29,82	28	39	75	30,46	30,37
13	39	50	29,79	29,63	29	40	69	30,25	30,06
14	41	49	29,51	29.52	30	49	66	29,85	29,77
15	40	47	29,48	29,46	31	45	69	29,79	29,86
16	40	53	29,67	29,87					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Our sensations of solar heat have afforded us so little evidence of the fact, that we can scarcely induce ourselves to believe that the sun had already passed the æstival or summer point of the ecliptic, before we had occasion to part with our winter doublet; yet so it was, although, in despite of cold uncheery nights and gloomy days, the face of nature never assumed a more promising appearance.

The season of hay-harvest has arrived, and, generally speaking, the crop is most abundant; in a few instances, the black-nonsuch variety is somewhat deficient in bulk, but the defect is amply compensated by the heaviest and best crop of clover-hay we have almost ever beheld: nor is this an exception to the crops in general. Wheats are surprisingly luxuriant, nay even upon light and inferior soils the appearance of the plant would almost warrant the conclusion that the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory—thus much is at least certain, that more is to be apprehended from their getting too stout and unable to support themselves till the grain is fathomed, upon the deep loams and land in high cultivation, than that the grain upon the thin and less superior soils should prove deficient. Peas, beans, tares, and all the succulent and leguminous tribe are no less promising; and even the barleys, which but a short time since exhibited such a doleful appearance, have recovered beyond measure, and for the most part afford reasonable grounds for believing that there will be no material deficiency in their general produce. Nevertheless our sanguine anticipations may yet be overturned—the harvest will undoubtedly be late in the season, and numerous casualties may yet intervene to subvert the most rational conjectures.

The summer-tilths have been well prepared for the reception of turnip and other seeds, and a breadth of land almost equal to double the extent of former years is planted with mangel wurzel—such is the growing estimation which this plant has acquired as a spring food for cattle.

Lean stock has commanded high prices at all the spring fairs, and horses, both of the nag and cart kind, have been eagerly sought for at a material advance in value. Wool too is looking upwards, but all other descriptions of farming produce are nearly stationary.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, May 15th, 62s 5d—22d, 63s 0d—29th, 63s 10d—June 5th, 6s 8d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2s	8d	to	4s	0d
Mutton	3	0	to	3	8
Veal	3	0	to	4	8
Pork	2	8	to	4	8
Lamb	4	6	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	0l	0s	to	0l	0s
Ware	5	10	to	6	0
York Kidneys	7	10	to	8	0
Scotch Reds	6	10	to	7	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 110s to 120s 0d—Inf. 80s to 100s—Clover, Old, 110s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 105s—Straw, 40s to 50s.

St. James's. —Hay, 80s to 130s—Clover, 100s to 126s—Straw, 45s 0d to 54s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100s to 130s—Hay, 90s to 116s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 238½.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅜ ⅞.—Old Three and a Half per Cent. 101¾: New, 101⅜ ½.—Long Annuities, 22 9/16 ⅞.—India Bonds, 81 83 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 26 34 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 27 34 pm.—Consols for the Account, 95⅛ ¾.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, June 24, 1824.

COMMERCE remains in a state similar to the preceding month, attention being still chiefly directed towards the public funds, in which some alterations have taken place, owing to unfavourable reports respecting the loans contracted for the new states of Mexico and Colombia, which produced a rapid fall. The alarm, however, soon subsided, as it was discovered that these rumours had no solid foundation. Prices have consequently materially improved, and would undoubtedly rise still further, should our government meet the wishes of this country by acknowledging the independence of the present de-facto governments of South America. The successful opposition of the French Chamber of Peers to the proposed law for reducing the interest of the French rentes from five to three per cent. is also a circumstance that has excited much interest on our foreign Stock Exchange, and influenced the nature of the transactions in these securities.

Some hope is entertained that the transit of Foreign Linens will soon be allowed by government, whereby our trade with South America would be materially benefited.

Our market for Colonial produce has been nearly the same since our last statement.

An advance of a few shillings has been obtained on Coffees, and they remain steady even during the arrival of heavy supplies, which are reporting daily, and will soon be brought into the market, the orders for exportation coming in more frequently, joined to an increase in the delivery for home consumption. Our stock of Coffee consisted in the beginning of this month of about 7020 tons against 5900 at the same period in 1823, but it is impossible to say how much the proportion may be altered by the new arrivals. Good to fine middling Jamaica, 85s. to 98s.; Demerara and Berbice, 85s. to 92s.; middling 74s. to 80s.; good to fine ordinary St. Domingo, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; Brazil, 58s. to 61s.

SUGARS have been rather dull of sale, White Havannahs, however, being scarce, obtained full prices, and Brazils kept up at the former rate.

The duty on Mauritius Sugar will remain the same for this year, and it is even anticipated that the bill to fix it at 27s. per cwt. will not be persisted in the next Session of Parliament. Large parcels of this description have been brought forward in public sale, where they met with very few buyers even at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

The East India Company have declared a sale of 11,000 packages, chiefly of Mauritius, and a small quantity of Bengal Sugars. In those of the British plantations very little is doing. Brown, 53s. to 56s.; fine, 65s. to 69s.; white Havannah, 35s. to 40s.; brown to yellow 23s. to 26s.; white Brazils, 29s. to 34s.; light Bourbons, 21s. to 24s., white Bengal, 26s. to 35s.

PIMENTO readily finds buyers at 7¾d. to 8d. middling to good quality; but Pepper and all other Spices are extremely dull.

American RICE is much depressed by the heavy stock on hand, and the prices of 13s. to 14s. for good old Carolina, and

15s. to 17s. for new description, almost nominal. East India Rice is firmer, the owners, in consequence of the great deficiency of supplies, not being inclined to sell.

COTTON continues in request at the former prices: East India and Pernambuco descriptions chiefly for the country, and American Cottons for exportation, particularly for France, where the manufactories are said to be fully employed.

The imports of Cotton into the kingdom since the beginning of this year are 38,000 bales less than they were in the first five months of 1823; however the present stock is computed to be 349,000 bales against 289,000 bales last June. Five thousand bales are declared for sale by the East India Company, in consequence of which less has been doing here in East India Cottons, during the last fortnight, though in Liverpool the sales continued extensive. Good Bengal is quoted 6d. to 6⅛d; Surat, 6⅞d. to 7d.; Madras, 6¼d.; Bowed Georgia, 8⅜d. to 9d.; Pernambuco, 11d. to 11¼d.; Egyptian, 10d. to 11d.

INDIGO commands an advance of 6d. to 9d. on the price established in the April sale; little business, however, has latterly been going forward, as the present high rates offer no inducement to purchasers beyond the real want. One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine chests are declared for sale at the India House for the 13th of July; this forms the whole stock of such Indigos as have not yet passed the catalogue; however several supplies are arrived, by which the quantity for sale is likely to be increased to about 2000 chests.

DYEWOODS are heavy. Jamaica Logwood, 8*l.*; Fustic 7*l.* per ton.

TOBACCO is without much improvement; ordinary qualities cannot be sold, but there is more inquiry for fine Marylands. The crop of Kentucky is represented as likely to be less than had been expected. The stock of Tobacco here is 16,600 hhds. against 16,200 last June. Marylands 5d. to 20d.; Virginia leaf, 2d. to 6¾d.; stript leaf, 2¼d. to 6d.; Kentucky, 2⅛d. to 5d.

There has been nothing very interesting in the Corn-market lately; however the average price of oats favours the idea of those in bond becoming free in August next, and 16s. to 17s. per quarter is offered for good feed, warehoused previous to May 1822, and 11s. to 12s. per quarter for more recent importations; but there are few holders willing to sell at these prices. The average price for Wheat is 63s. 7d.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 18, TO JUNE 15, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

APPLETON, R. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Seddon
Ashton, T. jun. Canton-place, underwriter (Baker, Nicholas-lane
Austin, J. B. Cheapside, druggist (Russel and Son, Southwark
Bailie, R. and E. Nicholas-lane, merchants (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court
Barker, J. Butler's-alley, silk-manufacturer (Bowman, Union-court
Bath, W. Copenhagen-house, victualler (Whitton, Great James-street
Beale, C. New Sarum, oilman (Lindsall, Holborn-court
Bird, T. W. Liverpool, merchant (Prest and Kaye
Bliss, E. Freeman's-court, money-scrivener (Palmer, Gray's-Inn
Bolton, T. Ormskirk, tailor (Houghton
Booth, P. Gee Cross-within, Werneth, cotton-spinner (Potter, Manchester
Bulmer, G. D. Liverpool, money-scrivener (Hinde
Butt, W. P. Wimborne Minster, grocer (Fryer
Castell, J. Blackman-street, wire-worker (Robinson, Halfmoon-street
Clark, W. H. and Clement, R. High Holborn, linen-drapers (Green and Ashant, Sambrook-court
Clark, R. and Jooling, J. jun. Trinity-square, corn-factors, (Grace and Stedman
Courteen, R. Size-lane, dealer (Reeves, Ely-place
Crook, W. Burnley, iron-merchant (Shaw and Artindale
Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street
Edwards, G. and Hoggart, T. St. John-street, stationers (Richardson, Cheapside
Evans, W. Albany-terrace, merchant (Clarke and Co. Saddler's hall
Everitt, J. St. Martin's, horse-dealer (Worth, Bourn
Felton, R. jun. Southwark, hop merchant (Henman, James-street
Finch, R. and J. Ensham, glove-manufacturer (Dudley, Oxford
Fisher, F. Austin Friars, merchant (Bolton, Austin Friars
Fishwick, W. Habergham Eaves, timber-merchant (Shaw and Artindale, Burnley
Gaskell, T. Bugsworth, cotton-spinner (Baddeley, Stockport
Giani, A. New Cavendish-street, music-publisher (Orchard, Hatton-garden
Gibson, R. J. P. Great Bell-alley, merchant (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Griffith, W. Beaumaris, currier (Murrow, Liverpool
Groves, S. Sheffield, saw-maker (Groves and Furniss, Sheffield
Halliwell, W. Bunhill-row, hatter (Annesley, India-chambers
Hiffernan, J. N. Alphington, starch-manufacturer (Turrell, Exon.
Hilder, J. Lime-street, victualler (Sandford, New-inn
Hill, J. Carlisle, mercer (Blow
Holmes, T. Nottingham, corn-factor (Payne
Hooman, J. Great Queen-street, carpet-manufacturer (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
Humble, J. Manchester, shop-keeper (Claye and Thompson
Huntriss, W. Northoram, cotton-spinner (Thompson and Co. Halifax
Jackson, E. York, goldsmith (Lee, Leeds
James, C. Horsham, innholder (Hart, Dorking
Jameson, W. Pancras-lane, provision-merchant (Smith and Weir, Austin Friars
Joyce, H. S. and T. and J. Bucklersbury, clothiers (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Kain, F. Limehouse, coal-merchant (Harman, Wine-office-court
Lewis, J. Bristol, grocer (Savery

M'Kenzie, A. Lime-street, merchant (Lowe and Bennet, Lawrence Pountney-lane
M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, coal-merchant (Burra and Nield, Cheapside
Makepeace, H. Bristol, coach-maker (Brown and Watson
Marshman, B. Trowbridge, clothier (Morgan, Holborn
Meybruch, F. Old Cavendish-street, tailor (Farmer, Cripplegate
Moore, J. Bristol, timber-merchant (Henderson, Lincoln's-Inn
Moore, J. sen. Burnley, cotton-spinner (Buck, Burnley
Naish, J. Bristol, auctioneer (Umney, Chancery-lane
Pacey, T. Lincoln, coal dealer (Lings
Parke, J. Liverpool, druggist (Taylor
Pine, T. and Davis, E. Maidstone, millers (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies inn
Pomeroy, R. jun. Brixham, banker (Abbott, Mark-lane
Prestwidge, S. Drury-lane, grocer (Hindmarsh, Cripplegate
Purchas, S. Yeovill, draper (How and Little, Bristol
Raney, J. Whitehaven, banker (Lavie and Co. Old Jewry
Rawlings, R. & J. Frome Selwood, card-makers (Miller
Roberts, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant (Stratford and Prince
Rossiter, T. Bristol, bottle-liquor-merchant (Stokes, Bristol
Rutt, N. Coleman-street, painter (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court
Sanders, T. A. Penkridge, surgeon (Smith, Rugely
Sheriff, W. Liverpool, dealer (Holden
Sherwin, J. and Drone, J. Gould-square, comb-makers (Kirkman and Rutherford
Skaife, J. S. Tokenhouse-yard, hat-maker (Bowman, Union-court
Smith, T. Chepstow, cabinet-maker (Stokes, Bristol
Smith, T. B. and A. and D. Old Trinity-house, corn-factor (Fisher, Lincoln's-Inn
Smyth, T. Exeter, stationer (Downes, Furnival's-Inn
Spofforth, R. jun. Howden, scrivener (Dinsley
Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, linen-draper (Mercott and Fowler
Stotworthy, E. Chiswell-street, cheesemonger (Richardson, Cheapside
Thompson, J. Birmingham, victualler (Bird
Thropp, J. Tooley-street, victualler (Hodgson & Burton, Salisbury-street
Todd, E. Chorlton, cotton-spinner (Edge, Manchester
Tode, G. P. Regent-street, watch-maker (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Tomkinson, S. Burslem, earthenware-maker (Adlington and Co. Bedford row
Townsend, R. and S. Nottingham, cutlers (Payne
Tweed, J. Darby-street, cabinet-maker (Isaac, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe
Vaukempen, P. Wapping-wall, brewer (Crouch, Union-court
Warneford, F. Wakefield, tea-dealer (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower street
Waterhouse, C. Bridgnorth, druggist (Vickers
Wells, T. sen. Union-street, hat-maker (Williams, Bond-court
Whitaker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, music-dealer (Harman, Wine-office-court
White, W. B. Strand, linen-draper (Parkin, New Boswell-court
Whitbread, W. Southend, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant (Taylor, King-street
Willcox, O. Tottenham-court road, butcher (Cooke and Hunter, Clement's-Inn
Wilson, T. Little Queen-street, undertaker (Whitton, Gt. James-street
Wilson, R. Turnham-green, draper (Hurd and Johnson
Wilson, R. Tooley-street, victualler (Whitton, Gt. James-street
Wise, T. W. Jermyn-street, tavern-keeper (Fisher and Lake, Bury-street, St. James's
Wylde, J. Macclesfield, victualler (Ainsworth
Yates, J. C. Rosemary-lane, china-man (Olbadeston and Murray, Fenchurch-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Coghill, merchant, Wick
M. Neilson, merchant, Glasgow
J. Robertson, jun. merchant, Dysart
A. Liddel, grocer, &c. Blantyre-toll
T. Willson, vintner, Beattoch bridge
W. M'Lean and Son, merchants, Edinburgh
W. Air, merchant, Coldstream

DIVIDENDS.

ALLISON, G. Bishopwearmouth, June 30
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, June 19
Ayton, W. Macclesfield, June 14
Baker, J. Crutched-friars, June 19
Baker, J. Bath, June 19
Ball, R. Bristol, July 3
Barnby, J. New Malton, July 7
Barrett, W. Cardiff, July 5
Barron, J. Tardebigg, June 16
Baseley, T. W. and Stapleton, W. Newport Pagnell, June 12
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, June 29
Bedson, T. & Bishop, R. Aston, July 3
Berry, T. Bond-court, June 19
Blair, G. and Plimpton, W. Lower Thames-street, June 22
Bradley, W. Louth, June 17
Bradock, J. Manchester, June 20
Brickwood, J. sen. and jun. Rainer, J. Morgan, W. and Starkey, J. Lombard-street, June 15
Brown, A. Plymouth, July 9
Buckley, J. Hollingreave, June 17
Button, W. sen. and jun. Paternoster-row, June 26
Chambers, J. Gracechurch-street, June 19
Chetham, J. Stockport, June 26
Coates, H. Bradfield, June 20
Coupland, C. jun. R. and F. Hunslet, and E. Salford, July 8
Cross, R. Horley Tower, July 8
Crutchley, H. Warwick, June 12
Dalton, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 29
Darville, G. Oxford, June 15
Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, July 6
Day, R. H. Tovil, June 15
Day, R. Crooked-lane, June 26
Dickie, J. Devonport, June 28
Dix, J. High-street, Mary-le-bone, June 19
Dow, J. Bush-lane, June 19
Drakes, D. and Smith, G. Reading, June 19
Drummond, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 6
Ebbs, J. E. Minories, July 3.
Evans, D. Swansea, July 28
Fasena, D. Bath, June 26
Fearne, C. Old Broad-street, June 29
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, June 19
Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-st. June 19
Fowler, D. Lime-street, June 26
Franklin, W. Ladydown, Wilts, July 8
George, J. M. Horsham, June 29
Glover, D. Gutter-lane, June 12. 19
Grace, R. Fenchurch, July 6
Handscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, June 26
Harris, J. Birmingham, June 26
Harman, C. Wisbeach, July 3
Harrison, C. Aldgate, June 22
Hawkins, R. F. Limehouse, June 19
Hepke, T. and Van Post, H. O. St. Mary-hill, June 26
Herbert, R. and Buckmaster, W. St. Mary Axe, July 10
Herbert, J. Windmill-court, June 26
Hewson, J. & Robinson, W. Carlisle, June 17
Hibbert, J. Hylord's court, June 26
Holdsworth W. Bradford, June 30
Holt, M. F. Cannon row, June 22. June 26
Howard, E. and Gibbs, J. Cork-street, June 22
Humble, J. Liverpool, July 1
Hunt, H. Liverpool, July 5
Huxley, C. R. Newgate-street, June 12
Jones, T. St. John-street, July 10
King, W. Fareham, July 8
Knight, J. Halifax, July 8
Lax, J. Sunderland, July 6
Littlewood, J. Rochdale, June 19
Mackie, J. Watling-street, July 10
Maclean, W. Upper Marylebone street, June 19
M'Allis, J. Liverpool, June 28
M'Queen, W. H. and Hamilton, S. Newman street, July 8
Marsden, P. Sheffield, June 30
Maxfield, T. Salisbury, July 3
Maund, J. New street, June 12
Moorhouse, G. Doncaster, June 26
Newland, J. Liverpool, June 17
Nicholson, J. Cummendale, June 24
Nightingale, T. Watling str. July 10
Parker, G. Birchin lane, June 9. June 19
Patrick, J. Marylebone street, June 12
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee House, June 29
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth, June 22
Pinck, J. Chichester, June 15. 19
Pinnock, T. D. St. Peter's, Cornhill, July 5
Richardson, J. Holborn, June 26
Righton, J. Bristol, June 24
Ritchie, W. & J. & J. jun. Finsbury square, July 3
Roberts, E. Oxford street, June 29
Robinson, M. A. Red Lion street, June 12
Robson, J. H. Sunderland, June 24. July 6
Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, June 9
Sayers, J. Little Yarmouth, June 25
Schlesinger, M. B. Church court, June 19
Shillitoe, T. York, July 9
Simpson, R. Crown court, July 3
Simpson, Huddersfield, July 8
Sparkes, J. and Coles, A. Portland street, June 19
Stewart, W. Mitre court, July 10
Street, J. F. Budge row, June 19
Wagstaff, J. Worcester, July 12
Wake, R. B. Morton, July 8
Wall, W. Oxford, June 26
Wall, J. Broad court, June 12
Watson, R. Britannia terrace, June 19
Wecks, J. Exeter, July 24
White, M. Finsbury square, June 12
Wilks, R. Chancery lane, June 26
Williams, W. Witlench, July 19
Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, June 8
Wilson, J. Ely, July 9
Winfield, J. and Thompson, T. Gateshead, June 29
Wortley, V. Henry street, June 12
Wright, T. Duke street, St. James, July 3
Wright, G. T. Piccadilly, June 29
Upsall, H. Wood Enderby, June 25

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Committals to Prison, &c.—The returns have been made to Parliament of the number of persons committed to prisons in London, Middlesex, and Surrey, from the several Magistrates of the City of London, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, stating the numbers from each office, the names of the magistrates who committed, the number of bills found, convictions, &c. From these returns we ascertain the following results:—The first division of the return exhibits the committals from the different police offices to the gaol of Newgate in 1821, 1822, and 1823, the number of bills found, convictions, &c. In 1821, the committals were 1908; the bills found, 1661; and the convictions, 1274.—In 1822, the committals were 1940; the bills found, 1696; and the convictions, 1244: and in 1823, the committals were 1936; the bills found, 1692; and the convictions, 1201. At the Mansion House and Guildhall the convictions amounted to about three-fourths of the committals. In the list for the county of Surrey, No. VI. we find for the year 1821, under the head of L. B. Allen, Esq.—152 commitments, and only 66 bills found; R. J. Chambers, Esq. 139 commitments, and 48 bills found; R. Hedger, Esq. 36 commitments, and 5 bills found; D. King, Esq. 30 commitments, and 4 bills found; D. King, Esq. and the Rev. A. C. Onslow, seven commitments, and no bill found; Sir J. Pinhorn, Knt. 51 commitments, and 8 bills found.—For 1822, L. B. Allen, Esq. 193 commitments, and 68 bills found; J. Chambers, Esq. 123 commitments, and 37 bills found; M. Swabey, jun. Esq. 215 commitments, and 59 bills found; Sir J. Pinhorn, Knt. 35 commitments, and not one bill.—For 1823, L. B. Allen, Esq. 177 commitments, and 80 bills found; R. J. Chambers, Esq. 156 commitments, and 84 bills found; M. Swabey, jun. Esq. 213 commitments, and only 69 bills found; R. Hedger, Esq. 30 commitments, and 5 bills found; D. King, Esq. 13 commitments, and not one bill found.

On the 15th of May, the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty held its 13th anniversary at the City of London Tavern, Lord Holland in the chair. After the preliminary business had been gone through, Mr. Wilks entered upon the particular instances in which the services of the Society had been useful, and was followed by several enlightened speakers, who proposed a series of resolutions, which embraced a petition for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—a declaration of their devotedness to religious freedom throughout the world--their determination (on the ground of the church's wealth, and the injustice of dissenters contributing, who erect their own places of worship) to oppose further grants for new churches—that the meeting lamented the failure of the Unitarian Bill, and returned thanks to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London and the supporters of the measure—that the society is determined to persevere in obtaining the redress of wrongs done to freedom of worship—that it will endeavour to obtain some mode of registering the children of dissenters which may be available evidence in a law court—that the meeting is deeply affected at the circumstances attending the fate of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Demerara. Thanks were then voted to the noble chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Irish Society.—The Irish Society is now erecting a building on part of the site of Old Blackwell Hall, in Guildhall Yard, next to the new courts, for the transaction of the momentous business of the establishment. It is well known that the Corporation of London are Trustees for immense estates in the Northern parts of Ireland, particularly in the county of Londonderry, which estates had been forfeited during the great Irish Rebellion by Earl O'Neil, in the times of Elizabeth and James I., and in the reign of the latter Monarch granted to the twelve chief Companies of London, and several minor Companies associated with them, for a valuable consideration. Of late years great improvement has been made in the condition of the lower orders of the Irish population on these estates, in consequence of the liberality of the Drapers, Fishmongers, and other Companies. Such part of the property forfeited under the circumstances abovementioned as consisted of the city of Londonderry, the town of Coleraine, the fishery in the river Bann, and of other property, which could not be easily and properly divisible, is still under the control and management of the parent Society, consisting of members of the Corporation of London, who act for the benefit of the whole. The business in London has hitherto been conducted in one or two of the chambers of Guildhall; but a vast number of the most venerable records having been considerably damaged by a fire which happened in that place in the year 1789, great pains have been taken of late years to arrange and make them available. This object having been effected, a suitable place was fixed upon in Guildhall Yard for the reception and preservation of the records.

A Society has been formed in the metropolis for the purpose of more effectually checking the practice of cruelty to the brute creation. Mr. Fowell Buxton, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Martin, of Galway, and other distinguished persons, are among its promoters.

Small Pox Hospital.—The Governors held their Half-yearly General Court at this Hospital last month. F. G. Hanrott, esq. was called to the Chair; and after the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Highmore, the Secretary, read the Committee's Report, in which some legacies were stated, and a handsome testimony expressed to the meritorious services of Dr. George Gregory, their Physician, and to the assiduity of Mr. William Wheeler, their Resident Surgeon. The Report also stated their practice, which we would recommend to the Committee of all Houses of Charity, that they had frequently brought before them all the nurses, and inquired into their conduct, fitness, and capability for the important duties which they engaged to fulfil, the result of which had proved very satisfactory. The funds of this Institution were then adverted to, yielding an income inadequate to its benevolent purposes, without the aid of public and parochial subscription; and there were at present twenty-two parishes which contributed to its support, and to which the Hospital was of essential service in receiving their parochial patients in the affliction of the casual Small-pox. It also appeared by the papers on the table that since the 1st of January last seventy-four casual patients had been received; of whom nineteen died; and that 1309 outpatients had been Vaccinated.

Monument to Mr. Watt.—A numerous meeting was held last month at the Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of raising a Subscription to erect a Monument to the Memory of the late James Watt, who by his genius and science has multiplied the resources of his country and improved the condition of mankind. The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool took the Chair at ten o'clock, supported by Lord Bexley, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Humphrey Davy, P.R.S., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Peel, E. J. Littleton, esq. M. P., C. Grant, esq. M. P. W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P., H. Brougham, esq. M. P.—the Earl of Aberdeen, and many other gentlemen of distinction were present. Subscriptions were entered into, and one of 500*l.* from his Majesty was announced by the Earl of Liverpool.

Fatal Aeronautic Experiment.—Last month a Mr. Harris, accompanied by a female of the name of Stocks, ascended in a balloon from the City Road. Unfortunately, (as appears from the accounts published in the newspapers and the report of the Coroner's Inquest,) after they had pursued their course for some time in safety, on endeavouring to let out the gas for their descent, some impediment, or ill arrangement, prevented the re-closing of the valve, and the too rapid escape of the air precipitated their fall, not far from Croydon. The man was killed instantaneously, by being dashed against a tree; and the female, who had previously fainted, was dreadfully stunned, but has since recovered.

Artists' Benevolent Fund.—This beneficent Institution was established in 1810. Its object is to afford relief to the widows and orphans of those Artists who are already subscribers to the Joint Stock Fund, which is applied only to the relief of the Artists themselves. The anniversary dinner took place lately at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg presided, supported on the right by Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. and on the left by Sir John Swinburne, Bart. Amongst the company present were many distinguished Artists.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Benson, to the Rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields.—The Rev. J. T. Grant, to the Rectory of Butterlagh.—The Rev. R. Tredcroft, to the Rectory of West Itchnor.—The Rev. C. Pitt, to the Rectory of Hasleton with Enworth Chapel.—The Rev. J. Goodenough, B C.L. of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Godmanstone, and the Perpetual Curacy of Nether Cerne.—The Rev. W. S Carey, M.A. to the Rectory of Peter Javy.—The Rev. C. Drury, to the second portion of the Rectory of Pontesbury.—The Rev. Wm. Chester, A.M. to the Rectory of Walpole St. Peter.—The Rev. W. S. Gilly, M. A. elected Preacher to the Philanthropic Society, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Yates.—The Rev. A. Campbell, M.A. to the Vicarage of Childwall, void by the resignation of the Rev. H. Law, M. A.—The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M. A. to the Rectory of Romaldkirk.—The Hon. and Rev. J. S. Cocks, M. A. to be a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Hereford.—The Rev. E. Fane, M.A. to be a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Salisbury.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut.-Col. John Ready to be Lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Lord Marcus Hill is appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of Tuscany, and C. T. Barnard, Esq. to the Court of Saxony.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Liskeard.—Lord Eliot.

New Ross.—John Doherty, Esq.

Northallerton.—Marcus Beresford, Esq.

Borough of Marlborough.—The Right Hon. J. T. Brudenall.

Married.]—At Cobham, R. Parsons, esq. to Mrs. Gill, widow of J. Gill, esq.—James Rhodes, esq. of Finchley, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Lermitte, esq.—Charles B. Robinson, esq. of New Brentford, to Mary, only daughter of Christopher Glover, esq.—At St. Andrew's Holborn, Mr. E. Wright, jun. of West Drayton, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Cornish.—At St. Pancras New Church, Captain R. Somersall, to Emma, youngest daughter of Wm. Pontifex, esq.—At St. Paul's Covent-garden, G. Beaman, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Offley, of Henrietta-street.—At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Captain W. L. Fitz-Gerald De Roos, to Lady G. Lennox.—At Kensington, John Gwilt, esq. to Mrs. Stokes, of Brompton.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Jas. Tomlin, esq. to Sophia, the eldest daughter of J. D. Rolt, esq.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. G. Robins to Cordelia, third daughter of George Ware, esq.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Rossiter, of Frome, Somersetshire, to Arundel, only daughter of the late Thomas Gale, esq.—At Marylebone Church, H. G. D. Wingfield, esq. to Lucy Mabella, sister of the present E. B. Portman, esq. M. P.

Died.]—At Chelsea, the Rev. Joseph Dixon, Rector of Sullington.—Aged 72, Mrs. Ann Medcalf.—At New North-street, Red Lion-square, the Rev. Edmund Garden, in the 93d year of his age, Rector of Kington.—At her son's house, Thornton Heath, Croydon, Mrs. Coles.—Elizabeth Patterson, wife of Mr. T. Witherby, of Enfield.—The Hon. Mrs. Henrietta S. Walpole.—At his residence in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.—Mrs. White, of the Haymarket.—Richard Carter, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand.—At her house on Bethnal-green, Ann, widow of C. Jecks, esq.—At Miss Stewart's, Ditton Common, David Stewart, esq.—At Stoke Newington, Louisa Ann, daughter of C. Sundius, esq.—In Cecil-street, Strand, Miss Hannah Kilner, of Ulverstone.—On the 26th inst. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Kelly, esq. of Frognal, Hampstead, in the 58th year of her age.—At Hornsey, H. J. William, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmond Hill.—Sarah, the wife of Mr. T. Hearsey, of Botolph-lane.—At the house of her son, in Bishopsgate-street, Mrs. S. Cordell.—At his residence, Cave House, Battersea, Henry Condell, esq.—At Ford's Grove, Sarah Thomasin, wife of Edward Busk, esq.—In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevalier, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.—At his chambers in Barnard's Inn, Philip Neve, esq. Barrister at Law.—In Piccadilly, John Blackburn, esq.—In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lieutenant-General John Simon Farley.—At his house, the Craven Head, Drury-lane, Mr. Oxberry. Besides his occupation as an actor, he possessed wine-vaults in Drury-lane, and a printing-press, from which several literary works periodically issued. He was originally a printer. There was a peculiar humour in his acting, and it marked his conversation in private life. He was shrewd, good-humoured, and intelligent.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

At Montcallier, near Turin, on the 26th of May, C. Lofft, Esq. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1751, and studied the law, in which profession he became a barrister. He was generally known as Capel Lofft, of Troston Hall; and was in no respect a common-place man. Among the earliest recollections of him, is his appearance at the County Meetings held at Stowmarket, during the last 25 years of the late King's reign. His figure was small, upright, and boyish; his dress—without fit, fashion, or neatness; his speaking—small-voiced, long sentenced, and involved; his manner—persevering, but without command. On these occasions, Mr. Lofft invariably opposed the Tory measures which those meetings were intended to sanction; and he was assailed, as invariably, by the rude hootings and hissings of the gentry and the rabble. Undismayed however by rebuff, he would fearlessly continue to advocate the cause of civil and religious freedom, conscious that though his voice was powerless, his cause was strong. Mr. Lofft's conversa-

tional powers were of a high order; his richly stored mind would throw out its treasures when surrounded by his friends, and few, if any, ever left him without improvement, or shared his converse without pleasure. His first publication was, we believe, "The Praises of Poetry," a poem, in 1775. After this, he published several legal and political tracts; the latter zealously advocating the cause of the American colonies against the Government at home. His more literary works are Eudosia, a poem; translations of the first and second Georgics of Virgil; Notes on Milton's Paradise Lost; Laura, or an Anthology of Sonnets, 5 vols., and several novels and poems within the last few years, during a residence abroad. Mr. Lofft was a warm politician in the Whig school, an earnest black-letter enthusiast in literature, and in private life an amiable man.

MR. JOHN FORBES.

Botanical science has sustained a severe loss in the death of this intelligent and enterprising young man. He was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London, under the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, with the squadron commanded by Captain William Owen, the object of which was to make a complete survey of the whole Eastern Coast of Africa. Such an expedition afforded too favourable an opportunity to be omitted by the Horticultural Society to send out an intelligent collector, and Mr. Forbes, whose zeal as a botanist was known to the Society, was fixed on as a proper person to accompany it. The squadron sailed in February 1822, and touched at Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Rio Janeiro, at each of which places Mr. Forbes made collections in almost every branch of natural history, the whole of which were received by the Society. His extensive collections subsequently made at the Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar, were also received by the Society in high preservation, and by their magnitude and variety, evinced the unremitting attention which he had paid to the objects of his mission. With the approbation of Captain Owen, and with a zeal highly creditable to his own character, although not instructed by the Society, he engaged himself to form part of an expedition which was proceeding from the squadron, up the Zambezi River, on the Eastern coast of Africa. It was intended to go about eight hundred miles up the river in canoes, and the party was then to strike off southwards to the Cape. It was in this progress up the Zambezi that Mr. Forbes died, in the 25th year of his age. He received his Botanical education under Mr. Shepherd of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, and had, by close application, acquired so much information in many other branches of natural science, as to justify the expectation that, had his life been spared, he would have stood high in the list of scientific travellers, and have been eminently useful to the Society whose patronage he enjoyed.

THOS. S. JOLLIFFE, ESQ.

This gentleman expired on the 6th ult. at his Manor House at Ammerdown Park in Somersetshire, at the close of his 78th year.—Descended from an ancient family, which traces its origin to the personal followers of the Norman Conqueror, and collaterally allied to some of the chief Nobles of the kingdom, Mr. Jolliffe filled an elevated station in society with distinguished ability and credit. Of late years he resided almost entirely in the country; but he formerly mingled in the brilliant circles of the metropolis, and sate in several Parliaments during the government of Lord North and the first periods of Mr. Pitt's Administration. In the House of Commons, as in every other situation, he sustained the character of a high-minded and scrupulously honourable gentleman. Of the disinterested and upright principle which universally governed his conduct he early in life gave an eminent proof, by resisting a very flattering overture which embraced high hereditary rank as well as pecuniary emolument, rather than desert those connexions, the views of which he had conscientiously adopted. Mr. Jolliffe had considerable property in various parts of England, but his chief estates were in Somersetshire, for which county he was several years since appointed High Sheriff, and served the office with a degree of splendour which has seldom been equalled, the whole of his retinue on that occasion being selected from his principal tenantry. As a Magistrate he was acute, active, humane, intrepid, and intelligent: his opinions were received with the sincerest deference, and his decisions heard with respectful acquiescence.

SIR JOHN HILL.

Last month, at his seat at Hawkstone, in his 84th year, Sir John Hill, Bart. So widely known and so universally esteemed are the name and character of the deceased Baronet, that we might here well close our record of this event. Living, as he almost always did, on his paternal and family estates, and "among his own people," Sir John Hill was a bright example of the true English Country Gentleman: urbane yet spirited in his demeanor—benevolent and hospitable in his disposition—and an ardent admirer of those manly sports and rural pursuits so peculiarly adapted to the feelings of

Englishmen—he was pre-eminently popular in the county so long attached to himself and relatives by every tie of public service and of ancient connexion, and he formed a prominent link in that endearing chain, by which the county of Salop and his family have been for ages honourably united. The happy parent of sixteen children, the majority of whom survive him, and six of whom have attained high rank and distinction in the service of their country, Sir John Hill sustained a patriarchal character, and, as the head of a family proverbial for its liberality and zeal in the furtherance of every work of charity and humanity, his decease will be a source of general and unfeigned regret:—a feeling which, in the public mind, as among his near and dear connexions, can only be controlled by the consideration that "he came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season." Sir John Hill represented the borough of Shrewsbury in Parliament thirteen years; in 1811 he served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury; and at the period of his decease he was Colonel Commandant of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He completed his 83d year on the 1st of August last; and he died easily and happily, after scarcely one day's illness. Sir John Hill is succeeded in the Baronetcy and in his extensive estates by his grandson, Rowland, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Salop.

MRS. GRANT.

In February, at Paddington, in her 81st year, Penuel, relict of the deceased J. Grant, esq., of Linchurn, and daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchterblair. In this venerable lady were combined many rare and excellent qualities. Early commencing a life of trouble, the world afflicted, but it could not change the simplicity of her nature, nor unmerited sorrow convert her resignation into bitterness:—through years of vicissitude she sustained many and severe trials with great firmness. Mrs. Grant, with an infant family, accompanied her husband from the highlands of Scotland to America, where, previous to the rupture with our colonies, he purchased land, and settled in Albany County, from whence, on the breaking out of the war, Major Grant, then an Officer on the half-pay of Burk's Highlanders, (with which corps, and the Black Watch, he had previously served many years in Germany,) joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children, who, after his departure, were confined to the farm; from which, on learning that her two elder boys, aged eleven and nine, were appointed to commissions in the English army, out of regard to their personal safety, Mrs. Grant was impelled to escape with them in disguise, under the guidance of Taylor, the celebrated spy. Sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, through wilds and wastes they pursued their way, till, near Hackinsack ferry, they were observed and hailed by the American scouts, on which our party endeavoured to push forward, when a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire three times. No other alternative offering, they were obliged to surrender; when Taylor was thrown into prison, Mrs. Grant and sons were placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity of freeing themselves. After walking forty-nine miles through woods and by-roads, with much difficulty they succeeded in making their way to New York, near which Major Grant was then stationed in command of the King's American regiment. In this hazardous journey of one hundred and seventy miles, when in durance at the Hackinsack, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token (received from Taylor after his capture) which passed between the British commanders; and she was the means of having it then safely conveyed to the hands of General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief of the English forces. Having united with her husband, and placed the young soldiers under a father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a mother, anxious for the safety of four infants left with their nurses at the farm, and subsequently placed under the protection of Congress, and the president General Van Tambrooke, the proprietor from whom the Major purchased land up the country. The tender care of, and attention paid to these helpless pledges' welfare, Major and Mrs. Grant, though deeply feeling, had not language to express their gratitude for. At an early period that great man Washington sent in the children to their parents with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide them with. After an honourable and distinguished service of near fifty years, July 1782, while campaigning at the Savannah, Major Grant lost his life, leaving his widow with eight orphans, their sole provision his gallant achievements. In his fall, a family had to bemoan the loss of a devoted husband and tender parent; society, the death of one of its brightest ornaments; and his country, the premature fate of a brave soldier and officer of reputation. On his demise, Major Grant's eldest child was a youth of sixteen: the youngest (a posthumous boy) was born six hours after his father's death.

At the peace of 1782, by the reduction of their regiment, the two elder sons, Lieutenants Alexander and Sweton, were placed on half pay; and they ultimately proceeded to the Island of Antigua, where under the auspices of a maternal uncle, Lauchlan Grant, esq., they settled as planters, and remained till 1794; when, being called on, they joined the army under General Sir Charles Grey, and were at the capture of the West-India Islands. At Guadaloupe, led on by Brigadier-General Lymes, in attacking the enemy, fighting gallantly, the brothers were both killed. Lieut. James Lauchlan Grant, a third son, in 1804, lost his life on the coast of Africa, while acting as a volunteer under the command of Capt. E. S. Dickson.

REV. GEORGE STRAHAN, D. D.

At Islington, in his 81st year, the Rev. G. Strahan, D. D. Dr. S. was the second of the three sons of the late eminent Printer, Wm. Strahan, Esq. M. P., and elder brother to Andrew Strahan, Esq. the present Printer to the King. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with the present Lords Stowell and Eldon. He took the degree of M. A. April 17, 1771; and the degrees of B. and D. D. as a Grand Compounder, June 18, 1807. He was presented to the Vicarage of Islington in 1772; to the Rectory of Little Thurrock, in Essex, in 1783, (which he afterwards resigned); and of Cranham in the same county, by dispensation, in 1786 (also afterwards resigned). In 1805 he was elected one of the Prebendaries of Rochester; by the Dean and Chapter of which Cathedral he was presented, in 1820, to the Rectory of Kingsdown, in Kent. One of the most interesting events in Dr. Strahan's life, was his intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Between the father of Dr. Strahan and Dr. Johnson, there existed a long and sincere friendship, which was extended by the Doctor to the young Divine, to whom in early life he shewed the strongest marks of affection, and who was, during Dr. Johnson's last illness, his daily attendant. Of the Doctor's visits at Islington, Mr. Boswell thus speaks: "On Wednesday, May 5, 1784, I arrived in London; and next morning had the pleasure to find Dr. Johnson greatly recovered. I but just saw him; for a coach was waiting to carry him to Islington, to the house of his friend the Rev. Mr. Strahan, where he went sometimes for the benefit of good air, which, notwithstanding his having formerly laughed at the general opinion upon the subject, he now acknowledged was conducive to health. The Rev. Mr. Strahan, who had been always one of his great favourites, had, during his last illness, the satisfaction of contributing to soothe and comfort him. That gentleman's house at Islington afforded Johnson occasionally, and easily, an agreeable change of place and fresh air: and he also attended on him in town in the discharge of the sacred offices of his profession. Various prayers had been composed by Dr. Johnson at different periods, which, intermingled with pious reflections and some short notes of his life, were entitled by him "Prayers and Meditations." These were, in pursuance of Dr. Johnson's earnest requisition, in the hopes of doing good, published in 1785, by Mr. Strahan, to whom he delivered them.

Mr. Strahan was a witness to Dr. Johnson's will; and in a codicil to the same he bequeathed to him, "Mill's Greek Testament, Beza's Greek Testament by Stephens, all his Latin Bibles, and his Greek Bible by Wechelius." The remains of Dr. Strahan were interred in Islington Church, with the respect which was justly due to the exemplary discharge of his sacred duty for more than half a century.

ADMIRAL BERTIE.

Lately at Donnington Priory, Berks, aged 70, Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart. K.C.B. Admiral of the White. He was born Jan. 20, 1755; and in 1778 we find him serving as First Lieutenant of the Fox, a 28-gun frigate, one of the repeaters to Admiral Keppel's Fleet, in the action with that of France under M. d'Orvilliers; and on the trial of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct on that occasion, Mr. Bertie appears to have been examined respecting the cheering between the Fox and the Formidable, on which so much stress was laid. He obtained Post rank, March 21, 1782, in the Crocodile, of 24 guns, stationed in the Channel. At the time of the Spanish armament, he was appointed to the Latona frigate; and about the year 1792, to the Edgar of 74 guns, in which latter ship he assisted at the capture of Le General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize the St. Iago, having on board upwards of two millions of dollars, besides some valuable packages to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling. Captain Bertie afterwards removed into the Thunderer, of 74 guns, and was present at the defeat of the French fleet by Earl Howe, June 1, 1794. In 1795 we find him serving under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren, on an Expedition to the coast of France. He subsequently commanded the Renown, 74; Windsor Castle, a second-rate; and Malta, of 80 guns. Sir Albemarle Bertie married, July 1, 1783, Emma, second daughter of the

late J. M. Heywood, of Marristow-House, co. Devon Esq. who died in March 1805, by whom he had three children.

COLONEL BINGHAM.

Lately, at his seat at Melcombe Bingham, in co. Dorset, in his 83rd year, Richard Bingham, Esq. Colonel of the Dorset regiment of Militia. He was during his life at the head of the ancient family of that name, of an uninterrupted male line from the time of Henry the First, a period of nearly 700 years. The late Colonel Bingham was twice married: first, to Sophia, daughter of Charles Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddesden, co. Hertford; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Ridout, esq. of Dean's Leaze, co. Dorset, who died Dec. 30, 1814. By each of these ladies he had a family. He came at an early period of life into his property, his father having died when he was 14 years of age, so that he had been in possession of his mansion and estates nearly seventy years. Before the breaking out of the American war, he accepted a company in the County regiment of Militia, of which he was appointed Colonel in the year 1799. He was unremittingly zealous, and always attentive to the duties of an officer, sacrificing every thing to the benefit of the corps, and suffering no private inclinations or interest to interfere in this particular. He had the singular good fortune, during the long period he commanded the regiment, to merit the commendation and approbation of those above him, whilst he secured, in an eminent degree, the love, gratitude, esteem, and affection of every rank submitted to his orders. No man ever enjoyed a more universal or deserved popularity, which extended not only to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, but throughout the whole county, and wherever he was known; and the officers having requested him some years since to sit for his picture, an excellent likeness was taken by Bestland, a print from which is to be found in the house of almost every gentleman and respectable yeoman in the county of Dorset.

LORD COLERAINE.

Of a convulsive fit, at his house near the Regent's Park, aged 73, the Rt. Hon. George Hanger, fourth Lord Coleraine, of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, a Major-General in the Army; and better known by the title of Colonel Hanger, or the familiar appellation of "George Hanger." He was the third son of Gabriel first Lord Coleraine, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of R. Bond, Esq. of Cowbury, in the county of Hereford; and younger brother of the two preceding Lords. He entered young into the army, and served in America during the whole of the war with that country, but, notwithstanding his repeated solicitations, was not afterwards engaged in active service. His retirement on the full pay of his rank as Captain from the Artillery Drivers drew some observations from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry in their 17th Report, to which Colonel Hanger published an answer. He was formerly among the convivial companions of his present Majesty. The Colonel was free in his manners, but he never was inclined to give intentional offence, and the peculiarity of those manners precluded all idea of resentment, and laughter rather than anger was the result of his most extravagant sallies. He was capable of serious exertions of friendship, not by pecuniary sacrifices, for of such his situation hardly ever admitted, but by persevering zeal when he was likely to effect a beneficial purpose. He was well acquainted with military duty, and was never wanting in courage, or the spirit of enterprise. He is generally acknowledged to have been a very handsome man in early life, but his person was disguised by the singularity of his dress. Though disposed to participate in all the dissipations of higher life, he yet contrived to devote much of his time to reading, and was generally well provided with topics for the usual conversations of the table, even in the most convivial circles. He was so marked a character, that he might be considered as one of the prominent features of his time, and he was courted as well for the peculiarity, as for the harmless tendency of his humour. On the death of his elder brother, William Lord Coleraine, Dec. 11, 1814, he resolutely declined to assume the title, and was always somewhat peevish when he was addressed by it. Upon the whole, if he had not the wit of *Falstaff*, he was always entertaining. He published the following works, all containing information, in his own whimsical manner; and in one of them he introduced a portrait of himself suspended on a *gibbet*. "Address to the Army on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 & 1781," 8vo. 1789. "Anticipation of the Freedom of Brabant," 8vo. 1792. "Military Reflections on the attack and defence of the City of London," 8vo. 1795. "His Life, Adventures and Opinions," 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. "Reflections on the menaced Invasion, and the Means of protecting the Capital." 8vo. 1804.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Brook House, Potton, S. Raymond, esq.—At Biddenham, Mrs. Globes.

BERKSHIRE.

The designs of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, for the alterations of Windsor Castle, have been finally adopted. The taste of his Majesty, the good sense of the Commissioners, and the genius of the architect, have insured to the Nation a plan for the repairs, which combines the most scrupulous regard to the preservation of its ancient character, with a careful attention to splendour and comfort.

Married.] At Speen, the Rev. H. H. Millman to Miss M. A. Cockell—Mr. J. Hatt to Miss S. Pond, of Windsor—At Reading, Mr. J. Munday to Miss J. Morris—The Rev. J. Torriano to Miss L. Hooper.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. H. Secker — Mrs. Agnew—Mrs. A. Heiford — Mrs. J. Jones—At Reading, Mrs. S. Reeve—At Eton, Mr. J. Hurst—Mr. Levy—At Maidenhead Thicket, Mr. J. W. Deane.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgcott, Mr. W. Scott to Miss Holts—At Grendon Underwood, Mr. J. Ridgway, jun. to Miss M. Hearn.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Miss J. Rollo.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, a paper was read by the president, Dr. Haviland, on the cases of secondary small-pox, and of small-pox after vaccination, which had occurred amongst members of the University during the last year; out of twenty seven cases, five only were severe, and three of those, which were cases of secondary small pox, were much more so than the two others, which occurred after vaccination.

Married.] At March, Mr. J. Fitzhugh to Miss Bolland—Mr. Barlow to Miss Smith—At Dullingham, Mr. W. Noble to Mrs. Sandfield.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Rawlings.

CHESHIRE.

A new light-house is about to be erected at the Rock Perch, in the county of Chester, at the mouth of the Mersey, about three miles from Liverpool. This has long been wanted, and will be a most important improvement to the navigation of that river.

Married.] Mr. T. Barker, of Hlstone, to Miss C. Whitfield—At Chester, Mr. J. Lancaster to Miss Fisher—Mr. Lightfoot, of Littleton, to Miss Salmon—Mr. Hitchen to Miss E. Davies—Mr. E. Gamon to Miss A. Bateman—G. Johnson, esq of Chester, to Miss E. Taylor—Mr. T. Brailbury, of Altrincham, to Miss D. Sewell.

Died.] At Sparrow Grove, Mr. J. Harrison—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Jones—At Chester, Mrs. Bather—At Mostyn, Mr. D. Baillie—At Christleton, Mr. T. Peers—At West Kirby, Mrs. Mawdsley—At Tarporley, Mr. Cliffe—At Knutsford, Mrs. Clarke—At Clinton, Mr. J. Smith—At Halton, Mrs. Fletcher.

CORNWALL.

The town of Penzance has taken the lead in forming a District Association, in aid of the National Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck; the spirit and humanity so prominent on this occasion is most praiseworthy, and is an example for the supineness which the maritime counties generally have evinced on this subject.

Married.] At Northill, Mr. Cradock to Miss Lobb—F. Pender, esq. of Budock Vean, to Miss A. M. Peter—At Crantock, Mr. E. Lawer to Miss Hawke—At Falmouth, Mr. Incledon to Miss M. Symons.

Died.] At Liskeard, Mr. C. Glubb—At Camelford, Mr. T. Broad—At St. Austle, Mrs. Hitchens—At Padstow, Mr. R. Palk—At Yealm Bridge, near Launceston, Mrs. Spurs, 90—At Tregony, Mr. Perryman—At Truro, Mrs. Roope—At Fowey, Lieut. Fife.

CUMBERLAND.

It had long been the opinion of scientific men, that abundance of coal might be found in almost every direction in the vicinity of Carlisle, without penetrating to any great depth; and in sinking a well recently near the new buildings in the Horse-market, a quantity of coal *sill* has been found, which is considered a certain indication that coal is at no great distance.

On the 30th of May the first stone of the new Pier was laid at Whitehaven; an immense crowd was drawn together upon the occasion, and the proceeding was conducted with much ceremony.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Dalton to Miss M. Story—Mr. G. Smiley to Miss M. Jackson—Mr. H. Graham to Miss M. Lowthian—Mr. Robley to Miss M. Irwin—At Penrith, Mr. J. Long to Miss H. Cockburn—Mr. J. Robley to Miss A. Stanwix—At Farlam, Mr. H. Proud to Miss Bell—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Birkitt to Miss J. Little—T. Benn, esq. to Miss Fisher—Mr. E. Wray to Miss M. Miller—At Egremont, Mr. T. Robley to Mrs. J. Mossop—At Wigton, Mr. F. Mathews to Miss S. Tyson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Gate—Mr. J. Pickering—Miss B. Howard—Mr. J. Hartness—Mr. T. Watson—At Workington, Mrs. E. Newton—At Bocherby, Mr. R. Bowman—At Wigton, Mrs. Smith—At Penrith, Mr. T. Allinson—At Louning, Mrs. Hind—At Allonby, the Rev. J. Cowan—At Egremont, Mrs. Bragg—At Galennie, Mr. J. Barnes—At Scaton, Mr. W. Bowman—At Carlton, Mr. T. Railton—At Longtown, Mr. W. Irving—At Maryport, Mr. J. Biglands.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Hounsfield to Miss H. Slack—At Smalley, the Rev. J. Blanchard to Miss A. Radford—Mr. W. Saxon, of Pentidge, to Miss H. Wigley—Mr. J. Clarke, of Heanor, to Miss M. Smedley—Mr. R. Hague to Miss S. Robinson, of Longford.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Walker—At Stanton-by-Dale, Mr. J. Mee—Mrs. Grayson—At Derby, Mrs. Turner.

DEVONSHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons has been signed by a number of respectable inhabitants of Plymouth, Stonehouse, &c. praying for an enquiry into the proceedings of the Court Martial, recently held at Demerara, and by which the Rev. John Smith, Protestant Missionary, was sentenced to die.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. J. Harris to Miss A. Rendall—The Rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Starcross, to Miss C. Frederick — At Axminster, Mr. R. Chorley to Miss M. Dight—At Kingsbridge, Mr. G. Sercombe to Mrs. Bazeley—At Stoke, Mr. E. Brimblecombe to Miss M. Marshall—At Berry Pomeroy H. R. Roe, esq. to Miss A. M. Farwell—At Otter Mr. W. Salter to Miss M. Salter—At Shiphay, the Rev. T. Kitson to Miss M. Ley.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Fenwick—Mr. R. Risdon—The Rev. T. Whitton, rector of Nymet St. George—At Crediton, Mr. R. Tucker—Dr. J. Kemp, of Exeter—At Plymouth, Mrs. Gray—Capt. Thompson, R.N.—Capt. G. Luke—At East Stonehouse, Mr. T. Huss—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Dinnes—At Teignmouth, Mrs. Cooley—Mr. J. Waye—At Colyton, T. D. Burn, esq.—At Watton Court, Mrs. Studdy—At Hillersdon House, Mrs. Burn—At Braduinch, Mrs. Whitter—At Fordton, Mrs. E. Davey, 90—At Stokefleming, Mr. Thorne.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wareham, Mr. Filliter to Miss M. Cogan—At Poole, Mr. J. Rondall to Miss M. A. Friend—Mr. Dashwood to Miss A. Cockeram, of Cerne Abbas—Mr. W. G. Carey, of Dorchester, to Miss J. Cave.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Towgood—At Weymouth, Miss Wardle—At Grange House, J. Bond, esq.—At Pool, Mrs. Ford, 95—At Bere Regis, the Rev. J. Dickenson—At Cerne Abbas, Mr. J. Gundry—At Wimborne, Miss M. Rowden—At Bridport, Mr. J. Haddon—At Charmouth, Mrs. Shute.

DURHAM.

The Act of Parliament for obviating the long bank on the turnpike-road between Newcastle and Durham has at length been passed. The public are much indebted to the commissioners for the exertions they have made, and the perseverance they have displayed, in completing a measure "so devoutly to be wished."

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. W. Wright to Miss M. Soppet—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss M. Tulip—At Durham, the Rev. E. Davison to Mrs. Butler.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. E. Scott—Mr. J. Dixon—Mr. T. Blythe to Miss Law—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. R. Scott—Mrs. E. Storey—Mr. J. Peacock—Mr. T. Curtis—Mrs. J. Kutley—At Windmill Hills, Mrs. M. Pattison—At Sunderland, Mrs. F. Huchinson—Mrs. Willson—At Streatlam, Mrs. Parkin—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. N. Downing

ESSEX.

A tremendous explosion of rockets, shells, &c. took place from the factory of Sir W. Congreve, at West Ham, Essex, last month. The shock lasted three minutes. Two men who were at work were horribly scorched, and the ruins of the building fell upon them. The roofs of the adjoining buildings were shaken off, and the shock was so violent, that the workmen (of whom there were fifteen) at first imagined it to proceed from the powder and rocket magazines: they were obliged to remain under the sheds while the rockets were burning in the air, as the utmost danger was apprehended from the falling shells, &c. One who was outside the buildings, was struck on the arms and body by a rocket, and was very severely injured. Two others were much burnt.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Auston to Miss H. Holt—Mr. W. Pearson to Miss E. Strutt—At Melford, Mr. S. Hunt to Miss S. Wiffen—Mr. J. Mortimer, of Colchester, to Miss A. Dean—At Braintree, Mr. J. Coote to Miss Cartwright—At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Hill to Miss M. Bentley—At Leyton, Mr. G. Hill to Miss E. Pierce.

Died.] Mr. W. Cole, of Colchester—At Woodford Bridge, Mrs. E. Barnard—At Canewdon, Mrs. Atkinson—At Colchester, Mrs. Carr—Mr. Spalding—Mr. Hutton—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Rogers—At Caines, D. Buckos, esq.—J. Birt, esq. of Loughton—At Boxted Hall, J. Josselyn, esq.—At Witham, Mr. J. Daniells.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were employed in removing a mulberry-tree, near Barton mill, at a short distance from one of the entrances to Oakley Park, the seat of the Earl Bathurst, in this county, they discovered some tesselated pavement; and pursuing their search, by the direction of his lordship, who immediately ordered a tent to be erected over the spot to protect the pavement from the effects of the weather, it was ascertained that the curious remains must have been the floor of an apartment. The subject is presumed to relate to Orpheus, as the centre figure is seen with one hand resting on a musical instrument, and surrounded, as the classic legends describe the great master of song, by the quadruped and biped auditors, the fierceness of whose savage natures had been subdued into gentleness by the magic charm of his melody. Amongst other objects are distinctly seen, a lion, a panther, a peacock, peahen, and various beasts and birds, the greatest part of which are in excellent preservation, and the colours vividly bright. The whole of the tesseræ yet developed occupies a space of about twelve feet square, one corner of which was accidentally mutilated by the workmen before the importance of the curiosity was discovered.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. G. Howell, of Uley, to Miss E. Tanner—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Hewer to Miss Stepheus—At Gloucester, Mr. W. Gregory to Miss E. Timbrell—H. N. Trye, esq. of Leckhampton Court, to Miss A. H. Longworth—At Berkeley, Mr. D. Harding to Miss E. Cox—D. Ricardo, esq. of Gatcomb Park, to Miss C. St. Quintin—At Slimbridge, T. Ford, esq. to Miss H. Phillimore—W. Meall, esq. to Miss S. Finch, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mrs. Merrick—Mrs. Radway—At Berkeley, Mrs. Church, 78—At Winterbourne, the Rev. J. R. Senior—At Falfield, Mrs. Bennet—At Barrington, Mrs. Smith—At Harefield, Mr. T. Chandler—At Cheltenham, T. Parr, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Baker, of Christchurch, to Miss Griffiths—At Fawley, Mr. T. Saffe to Miss Taylor—At Ringwood, Mr. Parr to Miss J. Hicks—At Christchurch, Mr. J. Tullock to Miss H. Hiscock—At Southampton, C. Wyndham, esq. to Miss M. F. Heathcote.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. S. Keene—At Southampton, Mrs. Ford—Mrs. West—At Millbrook, Mr. Hindey, 85—At Christchurch, Mr. C. Pidout—At Lyndhurst, Miss S. Walff—At Ringwood, Mr. Tice—At Lymington, Mrs. Phillips.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Linton, Mr. J. Loveridge to Miss S. Bonnor—Mr. J. Maund to Miss M. Perry, of Much Cowarne.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs. M. Phillips—At Ross, Mr. J. Mayo—At Withington, J. Palmer, esq.—At Wellington, T. Thornton, esq.—At Fownhope, S. G. Lechmere, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bayfordbury, the Rev. H. Walton to Miss E. A. Baker.

Died.] At Stapleford, Mrs. Jackson—At Hertford, Mrs. A. Medcalfe—At Wynches, W. Anthony, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss M. Mason—At Hemingford Grey, R. Ferriday, esq to Miss S. Eastwick.

Died.] At St. Ives, Miss H. Fisher.

KENT.

One of the boats intended for Capt. Franklin's land expedition was last month launched from the communication-bridge, Chatham, in the presence of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, the projector, and Dr. Richardson, the enterprising companion of Franklin. The boat was christened by the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, the "Nutshell," which form it resembles. The frame is made of

ash, fastened without nails, over which is a case of double canvass, enclosing a lining of dissolved India rubber. Her weight, before entering the water, was 85 lbs. She is capable of carrying four persons, and 350 lb. weight of ballast. Lieut.-Col. Pasley and three officers of the Royal Engineers sailed across the Medway, and afterwards to the Dock-yard, where she was taken to pieces, and carried upon the shoulders of two men to the Artillery Barracks.

Married.] At West Farleigh, Mr. W. Weild to Miss A. Charlton—At Lewisham, J. Steward, esq. to Miss E. Waite—At Hollingbourne, Mr. J. Roper to Miss F. Oliver—At Rye, Mr. Honeysett to Miss Flood—At Margate, J. Docker, esq. to Miss D. Scoffin—At Faversham, Mr. J. G. Shepherd to Miss H. Perkins—At Cobham, R. Parsons, esq. to Mrs. Gill—At Lydd, Mr. J. Edwards to Miss E. Wright—At Capel, Mr. G. Burr to Miss Norton—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Jarman to Miss S. Bishop—Mr. S. White to Miss Clarke—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, W. D. Chantrell, esq. to Miss S. Cutler—At Chatham, Mr. J. Collor to Miss S. Evenden—Mr. W. Tossil to Miss A. Eastham.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mrs. Slaughter—At Rochester, Mrs. Brown—At Deal, Mr. Lamb—At Greenwich, Mrs. Verney—At Canterbury, Mrs. Cullen—Mrs. S. Rye—Mr. C. Plank—At Dover, Mr. W. Shipdem—Mrs. Squire, 97—Miss Wright—At Biddenden, Mrs. H. Holness—At Lenham, Mr. J. Gooding—At Chatham, Mrs. Ely—At Whitstable, Mr. R. Tritton—At Charlton, near Dover, Mr. E. Carlton—At Folkstone, Mrs. S. Smith, 78—Mrs. Johncock—At Perry Farm, Mrs. Knight.

LANCASHIRE.

In little more than a century, the population of Liverpool has increased from less than 5000 to 130,000. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, her coasting and Irish trade (the only trade she had) was carried on in half-a-dozen *barques*. At this day, the vessels belonging to and visiting her port exceed 9500. In a word, her foreign trade exceeds, by many times over and over again, the entire trade of England, when Bristol received her grant to become a county, by reason of her trade, in the time of Edward III.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. A. Williams to Miss S. Jones—Mr. T. H. Carter to Miss C. Hollweil—T. Parker, esq. to Miss M. Molyneux—Mr. H. Moor, of Manchester, to Miss S. Antrobus—At Warrington, Mr. D. Rose to Miss A. Gilpin—At Manchester, Mr. J. Day to Miss Walker—At Blackburn, J. Hozier, esq. to Miss C. M. Fielden—At Rochdale, Mr. Wood to Miss J. Elliot.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Varley—Mrs. Fowler—J. Peel, esq.—Mr. J. Smith—At Warrington, the Rev. J. Crowther—At Wigan, Mr. J. Arnold—At Blackburn, R. Cardwell, esq.—At Armley, Mr. J. Greenwood—At Liverpool, Mr. Sharples—Mrs. F. Davies—Mrs. Crockenden, Mr. F. Lancaster—Mrs. S. Norman—Mr. W. Merriman—Mr. T. Farrar—Mr. J. Johnson—Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Thompson—Rev. T. Clarkson, rector of Heysham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Horninghold, Mr. Gibbons to Miss Johnston—At Leicester, Mr. E. Billson to Miss Needham.

Died.] At Earl Shilton, Mr. Orton—At Hinckley, Mr. G. Dalton—Mrs. Shetheld, of Syston—At Skethington Hall, Mr. T. Bright.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrangle, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss M. Mason—At Sibsey, Mr. P. Baumber to Miss A. Hibbert—At Horncastle, Mr. Hotchin to Miss Kent—At Boston, Mr. J. Noble to Miss J. Hill—At Moulton, Mr. P. Quincy to Miss E. Howlett—At Swine, W. Graburn, esq. to Miss E. Harrison—At Branston, Mr L. Fieldsend to Miss Kirton—At South Ormsby, E. Sanders, esq. to Miss A. Gray—At Auburn, Mr. W. Fountain to Miss Monsford—At Marcham-le-Fen, Mr. M. Johnson to Miss A. Vicars.

Died.] At Deeping St. James, Mr. J. Baker, 90—At Lincoln, Mrs. Harrison—At Grantham, Mrs. Lawrence—At Horncastle, Mrs. Groves—Mrs. Pask—Mrs. Collinson—Mrs. Dickenson—At Louth, R. Bellwood, esq.—G. Healey, esq. of Frodingham Hall—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Harrison—At Wellingore, Mr. H. Snow—At Boston, Mrs. Babington—At Spalding, Mrs. Hill—Mrs. Huddlestone.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Jones, of Mynyddslwyn, to Miss M. Herbert.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Cowling.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lakenham, Mr. J. W. Wells to Miss Lamb—At Kirby, Mr. J. Browne to Miss Saunders—At Norwich, Mr. W. Burrows to Miss S. E. Lloyd—At Burnham Overy, Mr. J. Savory to Miss S. Daggett—At Yarmouth, J. Beart, esq. to Miss M. T. English—At Lowestoft, J. B. Turner, esq. to Miss C. L. Belford—At Little Hookham, Mr. J. Sillis to Miss Kitton.

Died.] Mr. J. Johnson, of Great Massingham—At Thornham, Mrs. E. Symonds—At Norwich, Mrs. Blakeley—Mr. L. Howlett—At Saham, Mrs. Keddel—At Tottington, Mr. S. Chilvers—At Wymondham, Mrs. Newstead—At Fakenham, Mr. J. Baker—At South Creak, the Rev. J. Gaggs—At Aylsham, Mrs. Grimson—At Diss, Mrs. S. Musgrove—At Hingham, Miss M Smith—At Ludham, Mrs. Cook—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Maloy.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weedon, J. Scott, esq. to Miss Aris—At Barby, Mr. T. Lee to Miss S. Wise—At Middleton Cheney, Mr. P. Davies to Miss Rusher—At Wellingborough, Mr. Betterton to Miss S. Woolston—At Ecton, Mr. W. A. Johnson to Miss Morgan—At Great Houghton, Capt. Croxton to Miss C. Williams—At Hemingford Grey, R. Fernday, esq. to Miss S. Eastwick, of Weekley.

Died.] At Catesby, Mrs. A. Ralphs, 90—At Kislingbury, Mrs. E. Harris—At Newbottle, Mr. T. Read—At Dodford, Mrs. L. Gurden—At Guilsborough, Mrs. Bloxham—At Great Billing, Mr. W. Sills—At Northampton, Mrs. E. Rokeby—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Collins—At Westwood, Mr. F. Ellis—At Peterborough, Mrs. M. Wyldbore.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Improvements are proceeding in almost every direction at Newcastle with a rapidity seldom equalled. It is at present in contemplation to erect a fine range of buildings from Ridley Villa to the New Road; and the Fish Market, on the Sandhill, now in a state of great progress, will perhaps, when completed, not be surpassed by any structure of the kind in the kingdom. It is to be provided with every convenience, in order that the public may be accommodated at all times with so desirable an article of food in the highest perfection.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Burrell to Miss Does—Mr. J. Clayton to Mrs. J. Coulson—Mr. R. Hengham to Miss G. Russell—Mr. J. Beck to Miss E. Talmtyre—Mr. W. Harbottle to Miss E. Foster At Morpeth, Mr. H. Nairn to Miss A. Clint—Mr. E. Lawson to Miss E. Wilkinson—At Alnwick, the Rev. G. Dixon to Miss S. Lambert.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Pace—Mr. J. Wigham—Mr. R. W. Hobson—Miss Heron—Mr. W. Smith—Mrs. M. Gibson—Mr. R. Lowes—At Berwick, Miss J. M'Gall—At Longley Mill, near Hexham, Mrs. Makepeace—At Hexham, Mrs. Bulman—At Alnwick, Mr. M. Busby—At Tynemouth, Mrs. J. Carr—At North Shields, Mrs. Jobling—Mr. A. Gillies—John Scott, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A line of railway has been proposed from Cromford to the Peak Forest Canal, which, if carried into effect, will give a facility of communication between Nottingham and Manchester, which the increasing importance of its manufactures renders most desirable.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. G. Ash to Miss A. Smithson—Mr. W. Hall to Miss E. Worrall—At Cromwell, Mr. W. Hurst to Miss E. Hough—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Woodcock to Miss A. Smith—T. Churchyard, esq. to Miss Gell—Mr. G. Taylor to Miss A. Ward—Mr. W. Chaplin to Miss E. Bingham—Mr. W. Allsop to Miss S. Perry—Mr. S. Addison to Miss S. Hicks—Mr. R. Tilson to Miss P. Oldham—At Lenton, Mr. L. Christie to Miss A. Bailey—At Worksop, Mr. Thompson to Miss Unwin.

Died.] At Sneinton, Mr. R. Beardsall—At Nottingham, Mrs. Barber—Mr. A. Chambers—At Owthorpe Lodge, Mrs. Martin—At Worksop, Mrs. R. Barker—Mr. J. Waddilove—Mrs. Dodsley, of Skegby Hall—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Heygate—At Newark, Mr. E. Snowden—At Penton Cottage, Mrs. C. Hilton—At Clipstone, Mrs. Lindley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. R. Humphriss to Miss M. A. Butler—Mr. W. Jordan to Mrs. C. Baddington—At Fawley, near Henley, Mr. J. Gray to Miss A. Hardy.

Died.] At Henley, Miss P. Cooper—Miss M. W. Norton—At Oxford, the Rev. T. Lee, D.D.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, E. Morris, esq. to Miss P. Blyth—At Belton, Mr. Godfrey to Miss Jelley—At Manton, Mr. Tindale to Miss Lightfoot.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. T. Goodrich.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Worfield, Mr. R. Worrall, of Belleswardine, to Miss C. Whitehead—At Lee Brockhurst, Mr. W. Harries to Miss A. Heatley—G. Hutchinson, esq. Edstaston House to Miss C. Knight—At Wem, Mr. W. Haycock to Miss M. Slack—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Stockton to Miss Davies—At Ludlow, Mr. T. Southall to Miss E. Perry—V. Wheeler, esq. to Miss Graham—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. S. Jackson to Miss H. Sing.

Died.] At Trefarclawdd, near Oswestry, Mrs. Croxon—At Newport, Miss C. Birch—Near Wellington, E. Leeke, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Miss Ford—The Rev. J. Rocke—At Bridgnorth, W. Hazlewood, esq.—At Minsterley, Mrs. M. Milward—At Ludlow, Miss C. Coates—At Wellington, Mrs. Ryder—At Roddington, Miss A. Ditcher—At Donnington Wood, Mr. Horton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is determined to proceed with the long contemplated canal from Bridgewater to Bridport, by which ships of large burthen may navigate from the Bristol to the English Channels without the delay of rounding the Land's End.

Married.] At Bathwick, H. East, esq. to Miss A. Daniel—Mr. A. Parry to Miss A. E. Rummin—Mr. J. Ashby, of Vallis Farm, to Miss Coombs—The Rev. D. S. Stone, of Taunton, to Miss J. A. Elphinstone—At Bath, Capt. R. H. Brown to Miss A. Blanchard—Mr. R. Chorley, of Chard, to Miss M. Dight—At Chard, Mr. R. Mayo to Mrs. Guppy.

Died.] At Taunton, Mrs. Drake—Mr. Rossellotty, 97—Mr. Thorne, 100—Mr. Bragge—At Bridgwater, Mr. Mullins—Miss Seymour—Mrs. Dunning—J. Cullen, esq.—At Bath, J. Harries, esq.—Mrs. Nicholson—Capt. Reding, R. M.—Mrs. Calquitt—J. York, esq.—Lady Robinson—W. Campbell, esq.—C. P. Anderton, esq.—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mrs. Chappell—At Wick Farm, Combhay, Mrs. J. Willis—At Brymar, near Bridgwater, Sir P. Hales, bart.—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. Mines.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weeford, the Rev. J. Peel to Miss A. Swinfen—At Lichfield, Mr. T. Poyser to Miss S. Lachford.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. R. Owen—At Dennis, M. Hill, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Dedham, R. Whalley, esq. to Miss S. Witheat—At Bury, Mr. R. Faulke to Miss Olden—Mr. J. Crowe to Miss R. Hale—At Stradbrook, Mr. C. Betts to Miss C. Garrod.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. W. Kemball—Mr. Lillistone—At Dagworth Hall, Mr. J. Jacob—At Bungay, J. Day, esq.—At Caddenham, Mr. R. Proctor—At Beccles, Mr. H. Clarke—At Ipswich, Mr. W. Causton—The Rev. T. Reeve—Mrs. J. Codd—At Walthamstow, R. Staniforth, esq.—At Sudbury, Mr. C. Strutt—Mr. C. T. Snell.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. J. Wood to Miss M. Nugent.

Died.] At Steyning, Capt. O. Brooks—At Hastings, R. A. P. Wallace, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] J. L. W. Napier, esq. to Miss S. Skipwith, of Alveston—J. Sanders, esq. of Warwick, to Miss E. Mander—At Nuneaton, G. Platel, esq. to Miss C. Greenway, of Attleborough Hall—At Manceter, H. Radford, esq. to Miss Freer.

Died.] At Austrey, the Rev. T. Slade—At Birmingham, J. Ackers, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss A. Fothergill—Mr. R. Braithwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

The great west window in Salisbury cathedral is now completed. It is composed of various portions of ancient stained glass, some taken from different parts of the cathedral, and other parts were purchased in London, having been collected on the Continent. The whole has been extremely well arranged by Mr. Beare, and from the brilliancy of its effect, cannot fail to gratify the lovers of ancient stained glass.

Married.] T. N. Lewis, esq. of Melksham, to Miss M. Moule—At Chippenham, Mr. J. Large to Miss Sparkman—At Amesbury, S. Mills, esq. to Miss Morris—At Mere, Mr. J. Carey to Miss A. Mitchell—At Woodford, G. Sampson, esq. to Miss L. Dyer—At Malmesbury, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss S. Walker.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Keynes—At Wilsford, Mr. J. Hayward—At Warminster, Mr. W. Fowles—At Downton, Mrs. Honeywell—At Chippenham, Mr. S. Timbrell—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Stevens—At Rowdie, Mr. P. Perrett—At Grange, J. Bond, esq.—At Wishford, Mrs. Bracher—At Amesbury, Mrs. C. Keele.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Southall, of Bewdley, to Miss L. Dalloway.

Died.] At Bewdley, the Rev. J. Jones—At Worcester, Mr. T. Garmston—Miss Wilkins—At Stourport, Mrs. Rowley—At Shipston-on Stour, Miss A. Clarke—At Evesham, Mr. B. Smart.

YORKSHIRE.

A curious gift has been presented to the Sheffield Literary Society. It is a prize poem written in the Eloo or ancient language of Ceylon, with a Cingalese interpretation by the present High Priest of Ceylon, delivered in the presence of the King of Candy and his Court, on the day on which the writer was installed into the High Priesthood, which office the poem obtained for him. This curiosity was given by the High Priest to Mr. B. Clough, Missionary in the Island of Ceylon; and by the latter presented to James Ray, esq. of Sheffield, for the Literary Society of that place. The poem is written on the leaf of the Talipot tree, which, if kept dry, may be preserved for centuries. The composition is beautifully executed in small squares, and may be read in a connected manner in any direction. Altogether it does not occupy more than a square space of two inches; while the Cingalese interpretation fills eight leaves, each of which measures fifteen inches by two.

Married.] At Heptonhall, J. Foster, jun to Miss E. Lord—At Harewood, Mr. J. Eaelby to Miss R. Mallorie—At Leeds, Mr. Watson to Miss J. Hargraves—Mr. P. Pullan to Miss Dews—Mr. T. E. Upton, jun. to Miss E. Berwick—Mr. T. Mennell to Miss E. Tatham—Mr. W. Wainwright to Miss M. Clark—At Halifax, W. Barker, esq. to Miss S. Ormerod—Mr. S. Thwaite to Miss Holdsworth—At Birstal, Mr. B. Hewitt, 77, to Miss J. Hewitt, 16!—At Beverley, J. C. S. Slyfield, esq. to Miss D. E. Fothergill—At Bradford, Mr. Atkinson to Miss Cousen—At Mirfield Mr. J. Clough to Miss H. M. Lawton—At Halifax, T. Boothroyd, esq. to Mrs. Ramsden—Mr. Hutchinson to Miss Akeit—At Wakefield Mr. J. Breary to Miss A. Wass—Mr. J. Stead to Miss H. North—Mr. T. Mason, of Hunslet, to Miss S. Smithson.

Died.] At Mirfield, Mr. Taylor—At Selby, Mr. C. Bailey—R. Robinson, esq. of Beverley—At Leeds, Mr. R. Slade—Miss Harper—Mrs. Roberts—Mr. J. Robson—Mrs. A. Young—Mr. J. Emmet—At Halifax, Mr. W. Baxter—At Bradford, G. Mossman, M. D.—At Kebroyd, E. Priestley, esq.—At Wakefield, Mr. T. Robinson—Mr. H. Coates—At Bedale, H. Pierce, esq. M. P.—At Brayton, Mr. M. Watson—At Hunslet, Mrs. Dickenson—At Osmondthorpe House, J. Motley, esq.—At Knaresborough, Mr. C. Johnson—At Marsden, the Rev. S. Shaw.

WALES.

The Ruthin Welsh Literary Society has offered premiums to the amount of 44*l.* for distribution on the first of March next, to the successful candidates on the various subjects of competition, which will give full scope for the exercise of the genius of our neighbours of the principality. The Society has experienced every liberal encouragement, not only from the pecuniary aid which has been afforded by the subscribers, but also from the presentation of several valuable and interesting Welsh works, towards enriching its library, by Lord Bagot, the Rev. the Warden, Archdeacon Jones, the Masters of Ruthin School, Joseph Ablett, esq. Goodman Roberts, esq. &c. &c.

Married.] Mr. J. Griffiths, of Holywell, to Miss Jones—At Hawarden, Mr. S. Jones to Miss Higginson—At Holywell, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Cadman—At Hen Eglwys, Anglesey, T. Owen, esq. to Miss Jones—At Beaumaris, J. Gray, esq. to Mrs. M. A. L. Walker—At Llandovery, J. Lewis, esq. of Dillin to Mrs. Llewellyn.

Died.] At Bangor, the Rev. J. Kiffin—Mr. W. Parry—At Pathgoley, J. Pugh, esq.—At Llanfyllin, Mr. J. Lewis—At Pwllheli, J. Ellis, esq.—At Rhos, Mr. W. Pierce—At Trefnaton, co. Montgomery, Mrs. Vaughan—H. M. Jones, esq. of Maesmawr—At Bryn't-Aber, near Bala, S. Lloyd, esq.—At Rhayader, Mr. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The iron-works of Scotland fully participate in the general briskness of trade. The great Carron iron works, from the extensive home demand and large foreign orders, have found it necessary to erect new furnaces, and are at present more busy, and employ more men, than at any time since the conclusion of the war. The neighbouring iron-work at Grahamstone, though not long established, is scarcely able to execute the orders which are accumulating upon them for the supply of the home market. The proprietors and workmen are consequently in the highest spirits, and the shore of the Carron exhibits a gratifying scene of industry, comfort, and prosperity. The villages around are rapidly increasing, and many new buildings are erecting. The numerous coal-works in the vale of Carron are all busily employed.

Married.] At Corstorphine Hill, J. Wilson, esq. to Miss I. Keith—At Edinburgh, S. Callender, esq. to Miss A. Archibald—W. Scott, esq. to Miss J. Cormack—D. A. Davies, esq. to Miss S. B. Sievright—W. Bowden, esq. to Miss M. S. Anderson—Dr. J. Kellie to Miss M. Wauchope—Mr. A. Hine to Miss E. G. Edgar—D. Cannon, esq. to Miss K. S. Reid—At Craighead, J. Christal, esq. to Miss P. B. Banks—At Newburgh, Mr. R. Rogers to Miss M. Thompson—At Bo'ness, J. Burns, esq. to Miss J. Milne—At Glasgow, J. Graham, esq. to Miss J. Stiven—At Banff, G. Craigie, esq. to Miss J. Wilson—At Drumpellier, Lieut. J. Hay R. N. to Miss M. Buchanan.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Galbraith—Miss M. Buchanan—Miss J. Mackenzie—The Rev. J. Simpson—A. Crauford, esq.—W. Bruce, esq.—Mrs. A. C. Littlejohn—Mr. H. Gray—Miss C. Gilland—Mr. W. Laurie—Miss J. Hutton—A. Wylie, M.D.—S. Watson, esq.—D. Kinnear, esq.—Mr. J. Cumming—Mr. J. Guthrie—At Kirkaldy, Mrs. D. Morrison—At Banff, Mrs. Gordon—At Stewartfield, Mr. Elliot of Woollie—At Leith, Mr. J. B. M'Leay—At Assapole, Mull, the Rev. D. Campbell—At Oakeith, Mr. C. Sanderson—At Lanark, Mr. J. Findlay—At Moat of Annan, D. Steuart, esq.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Macintyre.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a Proclamation, appointing the following annual salaries to be paid to the schoolmasters of the Diocesan and District Schools:—

Armagh.—Armagh and Connor, 120*l.*—(Armagh, 70*l.* Connor, 50*l.*) Down and Dromore, 90*l.*—(Down, 40*l.* Dromore, 50*l.*) Meath and Armagh, 130*l.*—(Meath, 85*l.* Armagh, 45*l.*) Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clogher, 130*l.*—(Kilmore, 45*l.* Raphoe, 30*l.* Clogher, 55*l.*) Derry Sole, 100*l.*

——*Dublin.*—Dublin and Glandelagh, 100*l.*—(Dublin, 55*l.* Glandelagh, 45*l.*) Ossory and Leighlin, 120*l.*—(Ossory, 70*l.* Leighlin, 50*l.*) Kildare Sole, 70*l.* Ferns Sole, 70*l.*——*Cashel.*—Cashel and Emly, 100*l.*—(Cashel, 70*l.* Emly, 30*l.*) Ardfert and Aghadoe, 80*l.* Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora, 150*l.*—(Limerick, 75*l.* Killaloe, 55*l.* Kilfenora, 20*l.*) Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 200*l.*—(Cork, 80*l.* Cloyne, 100*l.* Ross, 20*l.*) Waterford and Lismore, 90*l.*—(Waterford, 20*l.* Lismore, 70*l.*)

——*Tuam.*—Killala and Achonry, 50*l.*—(Killala, 35*l.* Achonry, 15*l.*) Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, 40*l.*—(Clonfert, 25*l.* Kilmacduagh, 15*l.*) Tuam Sole, 70*l.* Elphin Sole, 80*l.*

Married.] At Cork, M. Hendley, esq. to Miss H. Leader—In Galway, Lieut. S. Burke to Miss S. Blake—At Kilrush, Mr. P. Lysaght to Miss M. Cumming—At Rathkeale, the Rev. J. Griffith to Miss M. S. Dalmege—At Glanmire Church, M. Haynes, esq. to Miss E. Haynes—At Dublin, J. Adams, esq. to Miss E. King—The Rev. D. Browne to Miss A. A. Filgate—The Rev. Archdeacon Warburton to Miss A. Isaac—A. Brown, esq. to Miss Fuller—At Tuam, R. O'Connor, of Goldcave, esq. to Miss M. Dawes—At Bruff, J. Gubbins, esq. to Miss Bronet—At Kilkenny, J. Burnham, esq. to Miss S. Jones—At Smithfield, co. Mayo, H. Deane, esq. to Miss J. M'Dermott—At Ahada, Cork, P. Osborn, esq. to Miss H. C. Breton.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Mayne—W. M'Cullagh, esq.—Mrs. Crofts—Miss H. Fallon—Mr. R. Smith—Mr. J. Kelly—Sir J. Foulis—At Nenagh, J. Carroll, esq.—At Sandymount, J. B. Fitzsimmons, esq.—At Gorey, Miss J. White—At Rush, Mr. A. Ward, 90—At Finglass, Dr. Costigon—At Jennymount, Belfast, J. Thompston, esq.—At Modereury, Lady Dancer—At Ballymeana, Mrs. Lindsay—At Terranure, W. A. Yelverton, esq.—At Hammond's Marsh, H. Gillman, esq.—At Springfield, Galway, O. M'Dermott, esq.—At Ballyroney, the Rev. W. Fletcher—At Limerick, Lieut E. Lorimer—Mr. J. J. Locke—At Nenagh, Mrs. Doolen.